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WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, cloudy with showers. 10-18 (50-64). Saturday, cloudy. LONDON: Friday, with showers. Temp. 10-17 (50-63). Saturday, cloudy and CHANNEL: Moderate to rough. ROME: Friday, cloudy. 20-28 (68-82). NEW YORK: Friday, fair. Temp. 19-30 (66-

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor.
Algeria	3.00 Din	Iceland	150 I.Kr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N Kr
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	23 B.Fr	Israel	1.817.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mils	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	50 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	0.2.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Tunisia	325 Din
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr	Turkey	7 L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil (Eur)	$0.35
Great Britain	20 P	Morocco	3.00 Dir	Yugoslavia	22 D.

Cambodian Finds, Loses Refugee Sister in Thailand

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK (NYT) — The first good news that Kim Kok Hoai had received in more than four years reached him at his home in Paris last month. A Cambodian of Chinese origin, like himself, had discovered Kim's 18-year-old sister in a Thai border camp, where she had found refuge.

Mr. Kim immediately flew here and reached the Nongchan camp, an open field three hours' drive away, the next morning. To find his sister, whom he had left in Phnom Penh in 1970 when he was 17 years old and she 9, among the 30,000 refugees huddled together under low tents, was not easy. But he did.

Today, however, Mr. Kim, a frail, 26-year-old employee in an import concern, is shattered and constantly on the edge of tears. His sister was one of more than 40,000 Cambodian refugees whom Thai military authorities have forced at gunpoint to return to a country where death is a greater likelihood than survival. She was one of many hundreds, perhaps thousands, whose acceptance by a third country was a certainty and whom Thailand did not allow to wait.

When they met at the camp, he recalled Tuesday, they were both near a state of shock. The girl, now 18, almost fainted. "There was a terrible coldness in her eyes, and they were deep, very deep," he said. Another sister, who had come from Hong Kong, could not release her from her embrace, or else she would have fallen.

Dreaded Question

Then Mr. Kim and his Hong Kong sister asked the question they dreaded to ask: "Where are our parents, and where is our other sister?" Mr. Kim stopped and lowered his head. It is the question that all Cambodians in exile have been asking themselves since the Communist victory in April, 1975, cut off all communications with Cambodia.

His sister hesitated before replying. "Our father died in December, 1975, a few months after we stopped walking," she said. Like all Cambodians, the Kim family was driven from their home and marched into the countryside, where they were formed into work communes.

"He died of diarrhea," Mr. Kim continued. "My sister told us she washed his body, rolled it into a mat and buried him by herself. He was as thin as a sheet of paper, from hunger and illness. She said he cried in pain for hours before he died."

"Then my mother's mother died," Mr. Kim said, "and my sister buried her. She was old and very sick."

In September, 1976, their mother died, also of diarrhea, the girl told her brother and sister. Many reports of cholera and typhoid epidemics came from Cambodia during those years, and diarrhea was the symptom noted in countless accounts by refugees.

"My mother was a strong woman physically, but my sister said at her death she weighed about 30 kilograms," Mr. Kim said in a flat voice.

United Press International

As punishment for stealing food from a Khmer Rouge soldier in a Thai refugee camp, this Cambodian boy was beaten and tied to cross, where he remained all day in the sun.

"She died on the floor, in a straw hut. Her last words to my sister were 'You must survive and try to rejoin our family.'

"Two months later, at the end of November, my smallest sister, less than a year younger than the other, died, and for the fourth time, my sister had to bury one of our family," Mr. Kim continued.

"The two youngest sisters were always the best in their class at the Lycee Descartes. The girls were so hungry that the younger one went into the fields to look for crickets. She ate them. She got the same illness. At home we used to play with crickets.

"Then my sister was all alone in northwestern Cambodia. She was 15 years old and indescribably sad."

Recovered and Married

Mr. Kim went on to tell how the girl was befriended by a family of ethnic Chinese. She was ill and hungry. The mother asked her to stay with them and marry her son, who was three years older. The girl asked her first to find medicines to cure her. The family exchanged some of their remaining valuables for traditional medicines, and the girl recovered. The two young people were married without official sanction.

When the Vietnamese invasion earlier this year brought down the regime of Premier Pol Pot, the family gathered what gold they had left (gold is the traditional Southeast Asian way of converting savings) and bribed Vietnamese soldiers to let the couple walk to the Thai border.

The young people reached the Nongchan camp on May 15 and the girl's brother and sister met her on June 1. Mr. Kim rushed back to Bangkok and obtained the agreement of the French Embassy to accept the couple as refugees. The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees here added their names to a list submitted to the Thai authorities for release to a transit camp in Bangkok.

"I thought all had been done," Mr. Kim said. "It was my joy."

He left with his sister for Hong Kong to visit his father's 80-year-old mother, who had arrived a month ago in a small boat that escaped from Vietnam. On Monday he returned and called the UN office for news of his sister — only to find that she had been forced back into Cambodia with thousands of other refugees.

The Nongchan camp stands empty now, and so do almost all the places in which Cambodian refugees were encamped. However, south of there, thousands of heavily armed soldiers of the fallen Cambodian regime squat on the Thai side of the border, keeping under their harsh control about 30,000 of their dependents and unwilling civilians. Thailand has not yet found a way of making them return.

More than 40,000 Cambodians have been taken away in columns

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Carter Arrives In Vienna for Summit Talks

By Helen Thomas

VIENNA, June 14 (UPI) — President Carter arrived here today for the SALT-2 summit meeting with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, describing their meeting as part of a search for peace that dates from the explosion of the first atomic bomb.

Leaving Washington for his eight-hour flight to Vienna, Mr. Carter had pledged today that he would bring home a sound strategic arms limitation treaty, and would try to improve U.S.-Soviet relations. He warned not to expect too much from his first meeting with Mr. Brezhnev, a seasoned veteran of five previous U.S.-Soviet summit meetings.

"I approach this summit in Vienna with hope, but without false expectations," Mr. Carter said as he left the White House. "The goals which lie at the heart of my mission today — improving our nation's security and avoiding nuclear war — transcend all other issues that I will face during my life in public office."

With the treaty that he and Mr. Brezhnev are expected to sign on Monday, he said, "We continue the 30-year search for ways to avoid nuclear war . . . It was the goal of three presidents from both parties who worked for seven years to make SALT-2 fair, balanced and verifiable."

Senate Battle

The treaty, which places fixed numerical limits on the nuclear arsenals of each country, faces a battle for ratification in the Senate, where opponents denounce it as appeasement.

Mr. Carter's four days of negotiations and socializing with Mr. Brezhnev, who arrives tomorrow, will bring him face to face with the only other man who can order a global nuclear war, and a man that he has contacted previously only through diplomatic channels and the hot line.

In preparation for the first U.S.-Soviet summit meeting since Gerald Ford met Mr. Brezhnev in Helsinki in 1975, Mr. Carter has studied the Soviet leader carefully. He

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Presidents Get Into Grapevine

VIENNA, June 14 (UPI) — President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev became part owners of a Viennese vineyard today.

Each of the two leaders was allocated a square meter of vineyard in the Viennese Woods near the village of Grinzing. The publicity stunt, complete with flag raisings, was the idea of Grinzing winegrowers campaigning to have development halted in the shrinking Viennese Woods.

Each holding is said to produce half a liter of wine a year. The presidents may drop by and drink it any time.

$6.5 Billion for Modernization

hina Said to Incur Big Budget Deficit

By Fox Butterfield

NG KONG, June 14 (NYT) hina's modernization plan, has recently undergone revi- was so overly ambitious that sed a deficit in the state budg- t year of more than $6.5 bil- two Chinese leaders have re- dly said.

ch a figure might appear small J.S. terms, but the Chinese munists, who abhor deficit ding, said that it amounted to conomic crisis, according to of the officials, Li Xiennian. Li is a deputy chairman of the munist Party and has long one of China's top economic alists.

en Yun, another deputy chair- of the party and head of the y created Economic and nce Commission, reportedly that the huge deficit would a cutback in the appropria- of some government depart- ts this year of up to one third. r. Chen and Mr. Li reportedly e their remarks to a party con- ce last month in Peking. It is believed to have been held to readjust the current economic plan and to prepare for a full session of the National People's Congress, the nominal legislature, which is scheduled to begin next week.

Excerpts from the two men's remarks were published today in Ming Pao, an independent Hong Kong newspaper that has often correctly reflected events in China. According to the article, Mr. Li also told the conference that about 10 percent of China's population of roughly 950 million do not have enough to eat, a highly unusual admission for a Chinese leader. Mr. Li reportedly added that thousands are on relief.

Mr. Li said that factory workers now receive grain rations of only 31 pounds a month, not enough to sustain hard work. Since the Communists came to power in 1949, agricultural production has grown, but so has the population, with the result that there has not been any real change in the standard of living, Mr. Li said. He attributed this failure to insufficient investment in agriculture.

There have been several other reports this year from Chinese officials that the amount of distributed grain had actually decreased since 1957.

And at present, Mr. Li disclosed, China has 20 million unemployed. It was the first time that a senior leader has acknowledged such large unemployment. Compounding the problem, he said, 8 million persons lost their jobs in the Cultural Revolution, and the government recently had to find them new work under its policy of rehabilitating those who were unfairly persecuted during those chaotic years.

There could be several million more unemployed in the next few years if the regime is not able to find jobs for all new school graduates, Mr. Li went on. About 7 million Chinese will graduate from high school this spring, of whom less than 300,000 will get into college.

From now on, Mr. Li explained, China would have to take much more stringent measures to make older people retire to provide jobs for these returning young people.

In Shanghai this spring, there were reports that a number of government and factory workers were retired early to make room for their children to work.

In Mr. Li's view, there were several reasons for the large government deficit last year. One was because of overinvestment in heavy industry, a sector that showed little profit. Then there was a drain from the small national wage increases Peking gave last year, and the reestablishment of a bonus system for the first time since the Cultural Revolution.

The government had also been hit by unexpectedly high spending to compensate those people who had been persecuted in the Cultural Revolution, he said.

uerrilla Surge Expected y Rhodesia Commander

By John F. Burns

LISBURY, Zimbabwe Rhode- NYT) — The military com- der of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, was hopeful only a month ago guerrillas fighting the govern- would desert en masse to the black-led administration, has ed that the country now faces harpest insurgent onslaught of ar.

reckon we've got a bloody aw- w months ahead of us now." Lt. Gen. Peter Walls, com- der of combined operations, in ffice at military headquarters "No question about it, we've hell of a fight ahead of us and ll of a lot more people are to die."

n. Walls, a 53-year-old white r who has overall command least 25,000 men in the army, orce and police, said that he ved that political develop- s abroad, including President r's decision to maintain eco- c sanctions against the new nment of Prime Minister Abel orewa, had effectively nullified ffort to persuade "waverers" g the guerrillas to accept a nment offer of amnesty.

stead, he predicted intensified ts by the guerrillas to demon- e their strength in the weeks ng up to the conference of monwealth leaders in Lusaka, bia, in August. With the Zim- e Rhodesia issue high on the da at that meeting, he said, the illas of the Patriotic Front alli- would be eager to discourage drift toward acceptance of the orewa government by Britain her Commonwealth countries.

e general, wearing a camou- uniform with red insignia, ac- ledged that a military victory e war, in the sense of hunting about 13,000 guerrillas oper- inside the country and the 30,000 reserves in neighboring black countries, was beyond the capacity of his forces. However, he said that a victory for the Patriotic Front was equally impossible.

"It's not on at all," he said, sitting back in an easy chair. "It just can't come."

In particular, the general dismissed assertions by the Patriotic Front forces that they already con-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

There's No Diplomatic Immunity From Washington's Gas Shortage

WASHINGTON, June 14 (WP) — "What we do is pray," said Ambassador Hamad al-Madfa of the United Arab Emirates (1.9 million barrels of crude a day). "The summer is coming and we need to go to the beach to get away. We just hope this thing will be over very soon."

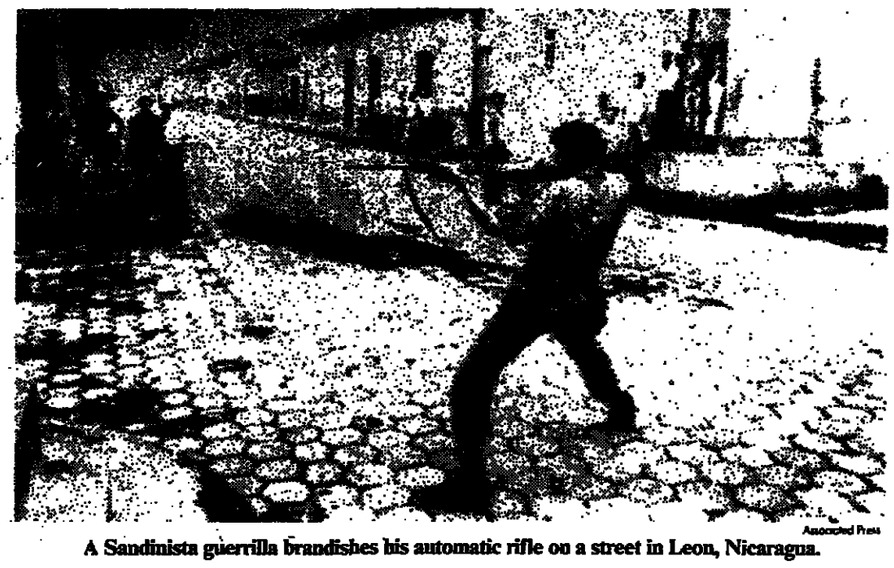
It seems that diplomats from the states in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are having as much trouble as anyone with Washington's fuel crisis. "I think my driver is still looking for gas," Mr. al-Madfa said at 11 a.m. on Tuesday. "He left at 9:15 and he hasn't come back."

Kulwant Bal, chauffeur for the ambassador of Saudi Arabia (9.1 million barrels a day), said that he spent hours searching for fuel on Tuesday. He had just parked one of the embassy's limousines on the sidewalk across from its offices. A pink ticket flapped under one of its windshield wipers. "I had to go all around the city," Mr. Bal said. He said that his quest was complicated by the fact that the Saudis use only Exxon credit cards. At the eighth station, he was able to fill up.

Around the corner, the driver for Iraq's ranking diplomat was not so lucky. He was barely able to get his Cadillac parked before it sputtered to a stop. "I don't have any gas in the car right now," he sighed. "If the ambassador wants to go to lunch or something, he has no choice but to walk."

At the embassy of Kuwait (2.5 million barrels a day), a diplomat had to abandon his car in his driveway for the weekend and call on friends to drive him around.

Iran (3.5 million barrels a day) is no better off. "Personally, I was in trouble," said Vice Consul Mohammad Javez Farzaneh. "I had to stay about 14 minutes in a queue. This weekend I did not go out because of difficulties."



Associated Press

A Sandinista guerrilla brandishes his automatic rifle on a street in Leon, Nicaragua.

Sandinistas Holed Up in Barrios

Somoza's Planes Strafe Managua Slums

By Tom Fenton

MANAGUA, June 14 (AP) — Sandinista guerrillas battled President Anastasio Somoza's troops in Managua for the seventh day today, looting was widespread, and the U.S. Embassy planned to fly out more Americans.

Gen. Somoza's planes rocketed and strafed Managua's slums, trying to smash the guerrillas in the strongholds in which they have been barricaded since Friday. National Guardsmen raked the barrios with submachine guns in an operation called "reconnaissance by fire."

"We shoot into all the trees on an unsecured block with .50-caliber machine guns," said a lieutenant in the guard, Gen. Somoza's combined army and police force. "Sometimes people with guns jump down and run away. Sometimes they fall out dead."

Managuans, many of whom have been sleeping on their floors because of the fighting, said that the guerrillas told them that the Sandinista commander, Eden Pastora, was leading an "international brigade" north from the Costa Rican border. Gen. Somoza claimed last weekend that his forces crushed an invasion there and drove the survivors back across the frontier.

Situation Elsewhere

The guerrillas also said that they were battling Gen. Somoza's forces in Masaya, 20 miles south of Managua, and in the northern cities of Sebaco and Matagalpa. Journalists returning from the north confirmed that the Sandinistas held the towns of La Trinidad and San Isidro and had the guard pinned down in two locations in nearby Esteli.

In Leon, the second largest city in Nicaragua, national guard sources said that the garrison was under heavy attack by the guerrillas. Leon has been in rebel hands, except for the garrison, since the beginning of the month.

Gen. Somoza conceded in a broadcast yesterday that the capital had been shut by the fighting and by the general strike called by the Sandinistas June 4 as part of their two-week-old offensive. Gen. Somoza spoke of the "shame people had to suffer in having to take what is not theirs," and said the National Guard would soon begin distributing food in barrios cleared of guerrillas.

Hungry Managuans looted all major market areas and supermarkets. Some 15,000 people took refuge in a dozen Red Cross refugee centers but they were running out of food and water.

Looters Rob Looters

Bands scavenged areas on the outskirts of the slums, but many of these areas already had been picked clean. They stole from looters weaker than themselves. Some, brandishing pistols, tried to stop cars.

Wealthier townspeople and their families fled the chaos to the relative security of the Intercontinental Hotel, protected by several thousand troops stationed in the nearby military complex surrounding Gen. Somoza's military headquarters.

Thousands of those less fortunate poured out of the capital along the southern highway past the U.S. Embassy.

The United States flew 160 more Americans to Panama yesterday aboard two Air Force C-130 transports, bringing the number evacuated to 221. An American woman who was among those evacuated said the situation in Managua was "horrible. It's a war. There is constant machinegunning and bombing.

"We saw thousands of Nicaraguans looting every building along the road we had to use to get to the U.S. Embassy," she said. "They've been without food for almost five days and they're desperate."

Before the latest outbreak of guerrilla war 10 months ago there were about 2,500 Americans here. Many have fled, and those left who want to join the evacuation flights to Panama must provide their own transportation to the U.S. Embassy. "They must be ready to leave on short notice and can carry only a suitcase," an embassy source said.

In Washington, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance urged mediation by the Organization of American States to help end the fighting between the leftist rebels and the 42-year dictatorship of the Somoza family.

"We have told President Somoza we believe that a political solution is necessary to resolve the problem," Mr. Vance said. Otherwise, "polarization will continue and the chances of a radical solution to the problem are great."

The guerrillas of the Sandinista National Liberation Front take their name from a Nicaraguan rebel who fought the U.S. Marines who put Gen. Somoza's father into power. They led a two-week uprising last September in which some 1,500 persons were killed. Another 2,800 are estimated to have died in fighting since then.

Desai Visits Warsaw

WARSAW, June 14 (Reuters) — Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai arrived here today for a 48-hour visit and talks with Communist leader Edward Gierek.

Kennedy Says He Indicated He Would Support Carter

By Adam Clymer

WASHINGTON, June 14 (NYT) — Sen. Edward Kennedy said yesterday that he told President Carter more than two months ago that he expected to support him for the Democratic nomination next year instead of running against him.

Sen. Kennedy said that on March 21, after a White House meeting on health care, he met privately with Mr. Carter and "indicated my tentative support of him." He said that their conversation on that subject took only 10 or 15 seconds of a meeting that lasted an hour.

Previously, Sen. Kennedy's standard comment on the 1980 presidential race had emphasized that he expected Mr. Carter to be renominated and that he expected to support the president in the general election. Yesterday, he made known his position on a Carter nomination after reports arose that the president had predicted that he would "whip" Sen. Kennedy if the senator opposed him for the nomination.

Mr. Carter's comment, made to several Democratic representatives at a White House dinner, was disclosed Tuesday, with some White House encouragement to congressmen to confirm it. But Mr. Carter's emphatic language was greeted here yesterday with surprise and skepticism by many Democrats who do not share the president's expectation that he would win such a contest.

No Comment

Yesterday, Sen. Kennedy shrugged his shoulders and declined to discuss the president's remark. Earlier in the day he said jokingly: "I'm sure the president must have been misquoted. I think what he meant to say was that he was going to whip inflation." But he also said, in another appearance, "If I were to run, which I don't intend to, I would hope to win."

Discussing Mr. Carter's political situation, Sen. Kennedy said yesterday: "I would think he'd have a good chance of winning. A lot depends on the state of the economy." About his most serious current dispute with Mr. Carter, the issue of national health insurance, the senator said, "I haven't doubted his belief in trying to achieve it."

He said that he had not had Mr. Carter in mind Tuesday when he said of the program, "One of the principal reasons we've been unable to enact it is we didn't have a president who was strongly committed to it." He said that he had meant former Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford, who "were strongly opposed to it."

Asked if that comment did not imply that he would have to seek the presidency to get the program enacted, Sen. Kennedy shook his head and said, "I'm thinking of the here and now and the foreseeable future."

Significant Problems

The here and now of Mr. Carter's situation has been reported in a variety of polls, which showed his standing at its lowest point yet, and reflected by moves to get another Democratic candidate. Evan Doebelle, head of the Carter reelection committee, conceded yesterday that there were significant problems but said, "We don't need a poll to know what's wrong."

The congressmen who met with Mr. Carter thought that frustration over the polls was behind the president's remark to them. Rep. Thomas Downey of New York and Rep. Anthony Moffett of Connecticut had been talking about the effect heating oil shortages and fuel prices will have on the New England primaries next year, and Rep. Downey said that he had remarked that those problems would be even more severe if Sen. Kennedy ran.

Mr. Carter then said, according to Rep. Downey and Rep. William Brodhead of Michigan, that he was not worried about 1980 and "if Kennedy runs, I'm going to whip his ass."

Unconcern

Se. Kennedy, who said as the interview began that he had been delayed by a meeting of the Human Resources Committee called to vote approval of Mr. Carter's legislation on the containment of hospital costs, seemed to be seeking to convey the impression that he was unconcerned by Mr. Carter's comment.

And his tone when he spoke about Mr. Carter's health legislation indicated disappointment. He contended that his measure had been altered to meet Mr. Carter's earlier objections to its cost and lack of a role for the private sector. "I thought we would have been together on the issue" after those changes were made, he said.

Associated Press

President Carter (right) has been quoted as saying that he could defeat Sen. Edward Kennedy if the senator opposed him for the nomination. They are shown in February, 1979, photo.

Bill to Cut Work Permits

France to Try to Reduce Immigrants

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, June 14 (IHT) — In a campaign to thin out the immigrant workers in France, Prime Minister Raymond Barre's government has prepared a bill empowering authorities to refuse renewals of residence permits to immigrants in regions with high unemployment.

The proposal will be submitted to the National Assembly, which recently voted new powers to the French police in dealing with aliens.

Under the bill, up to 200,000 foreigners would be forced to leave France annually, according to the labor ministry. Officials said that France was following the example of other European governments that have sought to reduce their immigrant populations in the economic crisis. About 1.5 million foreign workers and their families live in France.

New immigration has been blocked here since 1974, but the government now appears intent on reducing the number of foreign workers in the hope that unemployed French people will fill their jobs, mostly in factories, public sanitation and other manual labor.

Under the proposed legislation, foreign workers would be issued a document constituting both work and residence permit, valid for three years. At renewal time, the authorities would be able to extend it in the light of the applicant's nationality and local employment conditions.

Under the current system, unemployed foreigners can stay in France while looking for jobs. Foreigners unemployed for six months would lose their residence permits under the proposed bill.

The government's main concern appears to be the 500,000 North African workers, but French officials said that the plight of an estimated 350,000 Algerian workers here will be settled in bilateral government negotiations with Algiers.

In 1980, the permits of about 30,000 other foreign workers — mostly Yugoslavs, Turks, Moroccans, Tunisians and Africans — will be up for renewal.

Regulations recently adopted by the National Assembly enable French officials to deny entry to foreigners who cannot show that they have enough money to travel out of the country or who are deemed a "threat to public order."

The government approached its tightening of restrictions on foreign workers in two stages, apparently to avoid a major parliamentary debate on the subject. The proposals have been criticized by the Socialist and Communist parties and by church groups and some politicians in the ruling Giscardian-Gaullist coalition.

Internment Barred

The Assembly recently refused, however, to pass legislation authorizing special police internment for foreigners in the process of being deported.

Even as modified by the Assembly, a prominent Gaullist legislator said, some of the new restrictions would have meant that neither Soutine nor Changall nor Modigliani — artists who came to France penniless — could have entered the country where they subsequently have become part of the national cultural heritage.

Execution Ban Proposed

PARIS, June 14 (UPI) — A member of parliament urged his colleagues today to outlaw capital punishment and the guillotine.

Phillipe Seguin appeared before the parliament's Law Commission to present a five-point report detailing the ways France could change its death penalty law.

Three of the proposals called for an outright ban on capital punishment. The other two left open the possibility that military executions, especially in the time of war, could be carried out along with special civil cases of premeditated murder.

No general debate has been scheduled on the report. Some French legislators believe that the report has little chance of being discussed during the current session.

Former SS Doctor Loses Property in Berlin Trial

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, June 14 (NYT) — A former concentration camp doctor, who for the last 20 years enjoyed a comfortable income from a large apartment building he owned in West Berlin, lost title to his property yesterday when a denazification court here convicted him of mass murder.

The doctor, Aribert Heim, who is a fugitive from West German justice, was found guilty by the court of having "murdered scores of inmates" at the Mauthausen concentration camp in Austria while serving there in 1941 and 1942 as a doctor with the SS. His victims included Dutch and Czech Jews as well as Austrians and Germans, according to testimony.

Heim vanished from his last official residence in Baden-Baden in 1962, as authorities there caught up with him and issued an arrest warrant. Although he has been in hiding since, he was able to extract about $35,000 a year from his Berlin property until early this year, when local authorities learned the owner's identity and opened proceedings against him.

The case, brought to light by Simon Wiesenthal, the Vienna-based Nazi hunter, and described in detail in West German newspapers, scandalized the public here. Acting under the impact of the television series, "Holocaust," shown in West Germany in February, the doctor's tenants unanimously decided to withhold rent payments.

Bought Property in 1958

"None of us knew this man who had bought the property in 1958," said Rosemarie Kirsch, one of the 34 tenants in the five-story building. "But we were determined not to support a Nazi murderer."

"The crimes we heard about in court today are even more gruesome and terrible than those shown in the 'Holocaust' film," Judge Wolfgang Neesemann said yesterday in convicting Heim. Testimony read in court said the doctor arbitrarily killed inmates at the Mauthausen camp by injecting gasoline into their hearts or by cutting up their bodies in mock operations.

In at least one case, witnesses said, Heim had the head of a young Jewish inmate severed from his body, had the skull prepared and later placed it on his desk to show off the victim's perfect set of teeth.

The Berlin denazification court, the only such court still in existence in West Germany, has no right to sentence Nazi criminals to prison. However, it can convict them of crimes and impose fines or sanctions with a view to expropriating estates they or their heirs may hold. The court was established in 1955 to seize the property of major Nazis, many of whom had bank accounts and houses in Berlin.

In the case of Heim, the court imposed a fine of $255,000, an amount considered to equal the value of the apartment house. Lothar Dittmar, a Berlin lawyer who currently handles the estate for the local authorities, said he will sell the building to pay the fine.

Carter Arrives in Vienna For Talks With Brezhnev

(Continued from Page 1)

had briefings from U.S. intelligence doctors and psychiatrists on the 72-year-old Mr. Brezhnev's personality and the effects of his serious health problems. He talked with diplomats who have met Mr. Brezhnev recently. He reportedly studied a videotape of the Kremlin leader at a recent public function.

U.S. officials said that Mr. Carter's ability to expand negotiations into such areas as other disarmament problems, Middle Eastern and African disputes, trade and human rights might be limited by Mr. Brezhnev's tendency to tire quickly, as well as by Soviet perceptions of Mr. Carter's political weaknesses at home.

Mr. Carter, who is to address a joint session of Congress on SALT-2 an hour after he returns to Washington Monday, tried to stir public support for the treaty in his Washington departure remarks. He recalled that in 1945, when President Harry S Truman was conferring with Stalin and other Allied leaders in Potsdam, aides brought Mr. Truman a message.

"Just before dawn on the desert of Alamagordo the first atomic bomb exploded — man had unleashed the power of matter itself, and changed the world forever." Mr. Carter said. "Since then the unchanging duty of every president of the United States has been to avoid nuclear war while maintaining the security of our nation. That is the purpose of my mission to Vienna."

Beyond signing SALT-2 and preparing the way for SALT-3 negotiations, Mr. Carter said, he would discuss with Mr. Brezhnev the significant differences that separate the two countries. "We will make clear . . . our views and our purposes in the world, so that there can be no dangerous misunderstandings. We will try to broaden our communications with the Soviet leadership . . . We will seek new areas where more cooperation and less competition are possible."

The two presidents will first meet tomorrow at a ceremonial event. Their schedule then calls for four formal meetings and two working dinners before the SALT-2 signing on Monday in Vienna's imperial Hofburg Palace.

Text Completed

WASHINGTON, June 14 (Reuters) — U.S. and Soviet negotiators have completed work on the SALT-2 text, which is now ready for signing by the two presidents, U.S. officials said today.

Officials said that the two sides were to initial the treaty draft in Geneva, probably later today, in preparation for the signing on Monday.

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Associated Press

Young women occupy Justice Ministry yesterday to protest what they have charged is discrimination in the legal profession.

Iranian Gunmen Attack Radio Station, Killing 1

TEHRAN, June 14 (UPI) — Gunmen attacked the radio station in the southeastern city of Iranshahr today, killing a soldier and wounding two others, the Pars news agency said. Elsewhere in Iran, bomb explosions were reported in the huge oil refinery and port of Abadan.

The unidentified attackers, numbering about 10, disarmed the security guards at the radio station and managed to escape, Pars said. They also took the weapons of the national police officials stationed there.

At Abadan, three bombs exploded at the world's largest oil refinery, the newspaper Ettelaat reported. Two bombs exploded last night at the installation, which processes 630,000 barrels of oil per day at peak level. The explosions caused no damage, the paper said.

Another bomb damaged the Abadan headquarters of the port and shipping authority. There were no immediate reports of casualties, Ettelaat said.

In Zanjan, western Iran, the governor-general of the province resigned in protest against armed revolutionaries defying his authority, reports reaching Tehran said today.

The government has not yet agreed to accept Governor-General Hadi Motameni's resignation, the reports said. But more than 5,000 persons continued a sit-in at his office for the fifth consecutive day.

Mr. Motameni's resignation dramatized a five-day protest by residents of Zanjan against revolutionaries controlling the city as de facto rulers.

The Bamdad newspaper said today that more than 5,000 protesters had threatened to start a hunger strike unless Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini intervened to end the 'revolutionaries' hold on Zanjan, a city of 59,000.

It said the deputy governor-general had started a "political fast" in support of the sit-in. The deputy, identified only as Momayyazi, said, "Zanjan is about to catch fire and nobody is paying any attention. I cannot be a witness to the massacre of innocent people."

In the southern province of Khuzistan, authorities ordered a curfew beginning tomorrow on roads linking the oil-rich region with Iraq, in a move to control unrest. The curfew was announced as Iranian newspapers launched the strongest attacks on Iraq since a 1975 agreement between deposed Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and Iraqi leaders that ended years of border skirmishes.

Authorities said roads between the Khuzistan cities of Khorramshahr and Abadan and the Iraqi border would be closed from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m.

Iran accused Iraq of smuggling arms into Khuzistan when fighting flared there last month between ethnic Arabs and government forces.

Juan Carlos in Morocco

FEZ, Morocco, June 14 (Reuters) — King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain arrived here today for a three-day visit, the first to Morocco by a reigning Spanish monarch.

Cambodian Loses Sister

(Continued from Page 1)

of buses since last Friday, to be pushed across the border in an area that is studded with mines and booby traps and is empty of food.

In an anguishing last act Monday, refugee officials from the United States, France and Australia staged a selection. With about 5,500 Cambodian men, women and children assembled before them, the officials called off names on a list that they had compiled of refugees who had family or other links in their respective countries. Those on the list were loaded on 22 waiting buses and taken to a transit camp, on their way to a new life.

About 4,000 waited in vain; their names were on no list. Immediately after the departure of the last of the buses, a new column of buses, this time belonging to the Thai military, drew up. Without the calling of a roll, all who remained were herded aboard by soldiers to begin the long drive back to Cambodia.

Their protests, cries and sobs remain in the ears of those who could no longer help.

Several thousands of those who have been expelled with limited chance of survival had been accepted as refugees by the United States, France and other countries. The Thai authorities did not reject the requests to release them but did not allow any delay in the execution of the decision to repatriate by force Cambodians who had arrived since the Vietnamese invasion.

Reliable sources from the border, which is sealed off to outsiders, continue to report to interested organizations here that they hear shots inside Cambodia as the refugees disappear into the darkness.

Civilians, Ex-Officials Flee

Fearful Ugandans Seek Refuge in Sudan

By Christopher S. Wren

JUBA, the Sudan (NYT) — In luxury sedans and battered buses, by truck or canoe and on foot, tens of thousands of Ugandans, the privileged and poor alike, have fled to the sanctuary of southern Sudan.

No one knows how many refugees have crossed the largely unmarked border into the sparsely settled rolling hills and lush grasslands. Sudanese officials have said that the number could be as high as 100,000.

The most conspicuous fugitives are civilian officials, military officers and soldiers of the fallen dictatorship of Idi Amin, who have evaded capture by the Tanzanian-backed forces of President Youssef Lule and brought some of their wealth or plunder with them. The reception given to many of the Amin officials by the authorities in this country has strained relations between it and the new Ugandan government.

At the decaying Juba Hotel, former officials and military commanders sat clustered under shade trees, playing cards and drinking gin, stale Sudanese beer or soft drinks. They were waiting to be evacuated to Khartoum in air force transports. "Everybody has his own reason for running," one told an interviewer coldly. A former army major who fought in the battle for Arua snapped: "I have nothing to tell you and you have nothing to ask me. If you want information, go to Uganda."

Tribal Fears

Most of the refugees, however, seemed to be civilians, often families without husbands or fathers, who fled in fear of tribal or religious reprisals. The Nubians, Kakwas, Lugbaras and Madis, who flourished under the Amin regime, have come here telling of revenge exacted by tribes such as the Acholis and Langis, which were persecuted under Marshal Amin. Their allegations of anti-Moslem atrocities could not be confirmed from this side of the border.

The new arrivals coexist in makeshift camps with refugees who fled the Amin regime earlier. There is scant food, shelter or medicine. Some interviewed refugees said that they had not eaten for five days.

The commissioner for refugees, Abdel Rahman el-Bashir, who toured the southern border last week, reported that 30,000 Ugandan refugees had been registered. The regional commissioner for refugees, Buren Mach, insisted that registrations had now reached 50,000. Both believed that the real total was probably twice the official count.

Until Tanzanian and Ugandan-exile forces sealed off the red-dirt roads, refugees were arriving at the border points of Nimule, Kaya and Kajo Kaji at the rate of 500 to 1,000 a day. Other bands of pro-Amin soldiers and families of civilians have crossed the border through the elephant grass, or forded the muddy tributaries of the Nile.

Ugandan Cars

Former Ugandan soldiers of Sudanese origin, who served President Amin in substantial numbers, have made their way home to relatives and fellow tribesmen. Cars with yellow Ugandan license plates can be seen parked by thatched huts on the roads leading from Juba to the border.

Food is scarce and fuel is virtually nonexistent. Supplies from northern Sudan take a month or more to come by Nile steamer, and sometimes they never arrive. "We do not have enough food, even for ourselves, and the medicine shortage is serious," said Gen. Joseph Lagu, the president of the autonomous southern region.

Gen. Lagu said that famine existed in Jonglei province to the north, and that corn flour sent by Kenya for flood relief earlier this year was being diverted to feed the refugees. Some local schools had been closed so that they could be used to house refugees.

The government has asked the United Nations for help because, according to Mr. el-Bashir, it is already supporting up to 400,000 refugees, mostly from the Eritrean region of Ethiopia but also from Chad and Zaire.

Aside from its proximity, southern Sudan has been sought out as a haven because of its traditionally close links with Uganda. During the long civil war between northern and southern Sudan that ended in 1972, many southerners went to Uganda as refugees, and southern guerrillas received tacit support from the Ugandan government. This has left a residue of sympathy for Marshal Amin among many southerners, who are more upset by the reported excesses of the Lule forces accompanying the Tanzanian army than by the atrocities attributed to the Amin dictatorship.

Moved From Border

Gen. Lagu insisted that the new Ugandan exiles would not find a base of support in the south, because "the cause of Amin is not ours, nobody is with them." Former Amin officials are being moved away from the border, in part to avoid incursions by Mr. Lule's forces. "Our policy is that every person who has been in the administration must move from the border and live in the interior," another southern Sudanese offici said.

This has virtually guaranteed pe litical asylum for some of Marsha Amin's closest aides. Former offi cials here who have been identifie include Bashir Juma, the forme minister of state for foreign affair Col. Juma Abdalla Oris, the forme minister of information and broad casting, and a number of militar officers.

There have been rumors th Marshal Amin himself was in n mote southwestern Sudan. A S danese journalist said that he sa him, surrounded by bodyguard near Yei on May 31, when the rem nants of his army crossed over Kaya after the fall of Arua and su rendered to the authorities. This a count could not be corroborated.

Mustafa Adrisi, who was Ma shal Amin's vice president, h been in the town of Yei with a si able entourage that reportedly i cludes his three wives and thr dozen children. Moses Ali, the fo mer minister of finance, was seen Nimule.

U.S. Officials Confirm That Amin Has Been Granted Asylum in Libya

WASHINGTON, June 14 (NYT) — Idi Amin, the deposed president of Uganda, is living in exile in Libya, U.S. officials said yesterday.

They said that they had received independent confirmation of persistent reports by foreign diplomats and news media that the former Ugandan dictator has been granted asylum by Col. Moamer Qadhafi, Libya's leader.

The latest report, in the current issue of Der Spiegel, a West German weekly news magazine, was written by Eric Wiedemann. He said he was held in a cell for seven days in Tripoli, the Libyan capital, after discovering one of the havens used by the Ugandan.

Mr. Wiedemann said that the man who ruled Uganda for 11 years apparently arrived in Libya without means and is "living on the alms of the Libyans." Col. Qadhafi had been Marshal Amin's principal foreign backer before the Ugandan was driven from power by a force of Tanzanian troops and Ugandan exiles.

The Der Spiegel report said that Marshal Amin spends most of his nights either in a heavily guarded government guesthouse overlooking the Mediterranean near Tripoli or in the residence of his former ambassador to Libya.

He apparently has a fairly large retinue, the report said, including two wives, more than 20 children and a woman described as a concubine. The women and children are said to be living in the Shati Andalous Hotel, about 13 miles west of Tripoli, and Marshal Amin, with a heavy security guard, visits there about once a week.

Kruger Dropped by Botha From South Africa Cabine

CAPE TOWN, June 14 (UPI) — Prime Minister Pieter Botha today dropped the controversial police and justice minister, James Kruger, from his Cabinet and gave him the relatively powerless post of president of the Senate.

Mr. Botha also gave Chris Heunis — who as economic affairs minister introduced stiff gasoline price increases and speed restrictions last week — the job of dealing with the effects of his fuel-saving measures by making him minister of transport.

The Cabinet reshuffle had been predicted for several weeks but became a certainty last week when President John Vorster quit in disgrace after the role he played in the Information Department scandal was revealed by the government's Erasmus Commission.

Senate President Marais Viljoen has been considered likely to succeed Mr. Vorster in the largely ceremonial job of president and the transport minister, Lourens Muller, and Willem Cruywagen, minister of national education, had announced their resignations, leaving three new ministerial posts to be filled.

One went to Andries Treurnicht, the leader of the ruling National Party in Transvaal province — one of the most powerful political jobs in the country and traditionally the stepping stone to the premiership.

The arch-conservative Mr. Treurnicht, however, was given the relatively unimportant portfolio of public works, statistics and tourism.

Political sources said that although Mr. Treurnicht was too powerful within the party to continue in the junior job of deputy minister of plural relations, education and training, Prime Minister Botha has little liking for his hard-line rightist views and relegated him to a minor Cabinet post.

Press Curbs Dropped

CAPE TOWN, June 14 (Reuters) — The government is dropping press curbs aimed at preventing the reporting of state corruption and maladministration, Mr. Botha said today.

Speaking in Parliament Mr. Botha said that clauses in a bill bidding newspapers to publish ports on maladministration wit the permission of the advocate eral had been shelved following ommendations by a parliamen select committee and consulta with press representatives.

Rebel Surge Is Expected

(Continued from Page 1)

trol much of the countryside challenged the guerrilla lea Robert Mugabe and Joshua N mo, to identify "one square in of the country that they can ho government forces choose to i it to them.

"I've always held the belief time is on our side, not the ter ists'," he said. "We can go on on and on if we have to, but terrorists have got to score a vic before Zambia and Mozamb collapse or those countries' lea say, 'What the hell, the Muzor government was chosen by the ple in fair elections, let's recog it.' "

For several months, the mil high command here has been porting a steady buildup of the guerrilla armies in the coun ranging bushlands and hills. H ever, officers have maintained the guerrillas have failed to int fy their assaults on favored tar such as white farms and road fic beyond the 25 to 30 a day vailing when deployments were lower.

The official explanation has b that hundreds of guerrilla units erating in groups of 10 to 50 and occasionally more, were h low while they assessed the auth ticity of the constitutional acc reached between Ian Smith's w minority and three locally ba black leaders.

After the April elections, which 65 percent of the 2.8 mil black voters participated, the g ernment resumed an amnesty gram started with little success year. Initial results were said to encouraging, with defectors tr ling in to police posts and a camps around the country and ing reporters invited to talk to that whole units would like to low suit but faced death from c manders watching for any sign disaffection.

Based on such reports, the g ernment stepped up propaga dropping millions of leaflets b ing an appeal from Bishop T zorewa over known insurgent a and sending out light pla equipped with bullhorns to bro cast taped messages from guerri who have been captured or have given themselves up.

However, Gen. Walls predic that very few of the insurg would respond becuase of Pr dent Carter's decision to conti sanctions, which he described the most serious setback to government's cause since I Smith and the black leaders est lished their transitional governm 15 months ago.

The general said: "Those tar ists who have been wavering say, 'Well, America must know President Carter says the new g ernment is a trick, it must be.'"

Billy Carter Faces U.S. Tax Audit

ATLANTA, June 14 (UPI) — Billy Carter said today that the Internal Revenue Service was auditing his income tax return for 1977, the first year that his brother was president, but "I've got nothing to hide."

Appearing here for the second successive day before a federal grand jury investigating the family peanut business, Mr. Carter said that the IRS audit was routine. "It's a review audit of 1977," he said. "I don't mind. I ain't got nothing to hide."

Three southwestern Georgia fuel distributors also were called before the grand jury, indicating that its attention had shifted to Mr. Carter's gasoline station in Plains. Mr. Carter joked, referring to his brother's 1976 campaign plane: "Everybody knows I used to fill up Peanut One. We'd use the press plane to knock down telephone poles, then bring in Peanut One."

Britain to Try to Cut Unions' Powers

GENEVA, June 14 (AP) — The government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher seeks new laws to "correct the imbalance" of British labor rules favoring trade unions, her minister of state for employment, Lord Gowrie, told the International Labor Organization today.

Lord Gowrie said that the government intended no radical limitation of labor's powers in Britain, but aimed to protect the rights of independent workers and to limit what he said were excessive immunities enjoyed by labor organizations.

In talks under way in London between his department and leaders of labor and industry, he said, the government was stressing that the new laws it planned would "reaffirm a few traditional democratic rights and freedoms."

He went on: "We shall insure that workers who wish to go about their business during times of industrial dispute are free to do so . . . We shall insure that any person whose own rights are wrongfully interfered with is no longer deprived of remedy in the civil courts by means of statutory immunities which have given certain pickets an unjustifiably wide degree of privileged protection."

The government will provide for compensation of workers who lose jobs through introduction of closed-shop arrangements, or because they refuse to join unions on religious or other conscientious grounds, Lord Gowrie told the annual ILO conference.

"We shall protect individuals who are arbitrarily expelled or excluded from a trade union," and provide funds for holding postal ballots to give individual workers a stronger say in the choice of union leaders and the actions they decide, he said.

Lord Gowrie said that his government's labor-relations policy was based on a "widespread and strong feeling among the British people that poor industrial relations have hindered our economic progress."

"It is worth repeating here that, while British workers' organizations enjoy greater powers and immunities than their counterparts in the industrialized world, British workers themselves are considerably worse off," he said.

Earthquake in Turkey

STOCKHOLM, June 14 (AP) — An earthquake today in western Turkey registered 6.1 on the Richter scale, the Uppsala Seismological Institute reported.

THE GREAT PERSONALITIES BY MARY BLUME.

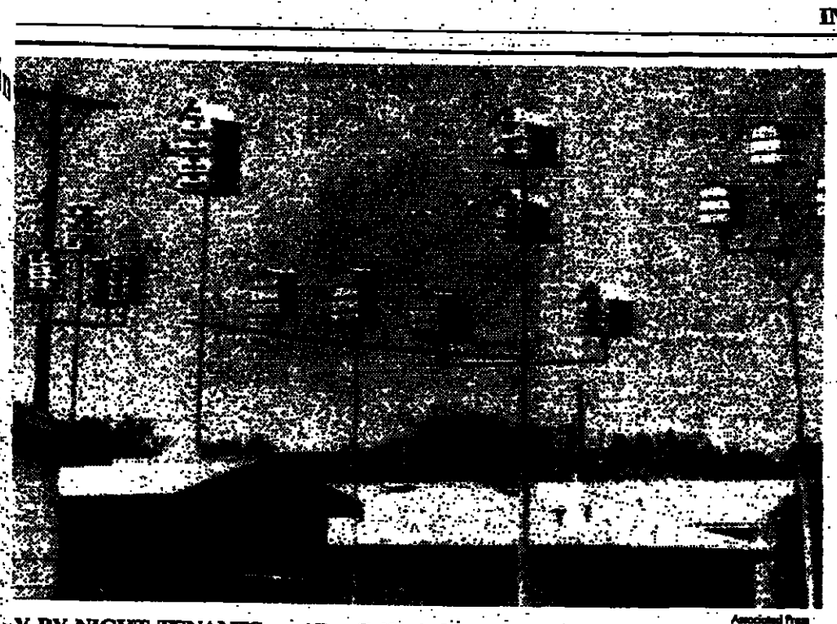
International Herald Tribune

We've got news for you.

Nuclear Power Plant Is Reopened in Japan

TOKYO, June 14 (UPI) — Japan's largest nuclear plant, closed in reaction to the Three Mile Island accident in Pennsylvania, resumed operation yesterday after a government inspection revealed no defects.

The government had shut the Ohi nuclear power plant in Fukui province April 14. Officials said today that the it would resume full operation within 10 days.



Associated Press

Y-BY-NIGHT TENANTS — Allan Seifert's backyard, in Wichita, Kan., is a high-rise mplex for about 200 purple martins. There are 18 units with a capacity of about 300 nests.

Could Reach $132 Million

U.S. Court Allows Indian Land Claim

SHINGTON, June 14 (AP) e U.S. Court of Claims ruled esterday that the Sioux Indi- re entitled to $17.5 million for nd taken from them by the nment in the Black Hills of Dakota and 5 percent inter- ating from the seizure of the 02 years ago.

e court said that the total set- nt could reach $132.5 million. attorney Arthur Lazarus Jr. ated that it would amount to million, distributed among 0 Indians. The method of dis- ion has yet to be formulated.

e question of compensation for the 7 million acre Black Hill area has been before the claims court since 1920. In 1942, the court held that the Sioux were not entitled to compensation.

1974 Decision Reviewed

The issue came to the claims court again when it reviewed a 1974 decision of the Indian Claims Commission, which had awarded the Indians the money and interest for the land. The claims court upheld the $17.5 million for land compensation but denied the Indians the interest payments.

Congress, however, ordered the court last year to reconsider, and this time the claims court found that the land was taken in violation of the Indians' constitutional rights. That finding entitled the Indians to both the land compensation and interest as approved by the Indian Claims Commission.

Elijah Whirlwind Horse, president of the Oglala Sioux Nation at Pine Ridge, said that his tribal council believes "that the sacred Black Hills are not for sale. We are saddened that the Black Hills has been put into an award situation," he added, and expressed concern that the money would go to the Washington lawyers who argued the case.

The Justice Department, which has not decided whether to appeal, said that the highest previous court award to American Indians was $54 million, in 1978. However, Congress awarded $962.5 million to native Americans of Alaska in 1971.

Nation's History

The majority opinion talks not only of the financial settlement, but of the nation's history as whites moved westward and took over Indian lands. The Sioux fought back fiercely, as Gen. George Custer discovered at the battle of Little Big Horn, Mont., on June 25, 1876.

It was the government that gave the Black Hills to the Sioux in an 1868 treaty, but the land was taken away after an army expedition led by Custer found gold on the reservation.

The court said that prospectors, miners and settlers pressured President Ulysses Grant into ordering the army to keep hands off the whites entering the Black Hills.

Food Supply Cut

"The government apparently believed that the Sioux's needs for the rations that the government had been supplying them would prevent the Indians from making trouble," the court said. As Custer found out, the government underestimated the Sioux.

Shortly after Custer's defeat, Congress enacted a law that ordered a cutoff of the reservations' food supply unless the Black Hills portion was ceded to the United States.

The tribal chiefs gave in, but could not win approval from their followers. So, on Feb. 28, 1877, Congress passed a law stripping the Black Hills from the reservation.

Today, the ancestors of those Sioux Indians live on the much-smaller reservation called Pine Ridge.

That includes the village of Wounded Knee, site of a massacre of Indians in 1890 and a modern Indian uprising by militants in 1973. In 1975, two FBI agents were killed on the reservation as they tried to serve arrest warrants.

AIM Leader Resigns

RAPID CITY, S.D., June 14 (UPI) — The American Indian Movement has accepted the resignation of former leader Dennis Banks, it was announced yesterday.

A spokesman for AIM said that Mr. Banks, 41, resigned because of his political situation in California.

Mr. Banks is wanted in South Dakota, where he faces a 15-year prison term for riot and assault convictions stemming from the 1973 Custer County courthouse riots. California Gov. Edmund Brown has refused extradition requests, claiming that Mr. Banks' life would be in jeopardy if he were returned to the state to face sentencing.

EC Unit Urges Reduction of European Airline Fares

From Agency Dispatches

USSELS, June 14 — The com- on of the European Economic nunity proposed a sweeping measures today aimed at re- g air fares and increasing etition among airlines in the er countries but said it will w on pushing price cuts.

e commission said that it con- its suggestions radical. It for the introduction of a class fare, low-cost tickets t in advance, cheap "no- flights and other innova-

llie Schlieder, the commis- s expert on competition policy, that member governments may lower fares. He added, "The impetus would come from the ic where the pressure is strong" heaper tickets. European air- mostly government-owned, long been criticized for keep- heir prices high in relation, for nple, to the United States. hansa charges $115 economy- for the 300-mile flight from to Frankfurt; United Airlines ges $54 economy for a flight the same distance from Cleve- to Chicago.

a document that will be for- led to the EEC ministerial cil for approval, the EEC com- ion also said member govern- ts should open established es to outside competition in e cases.

Not on U.S. Scale

he commission tried to be radical and practical," a esman for the commission adding that it had studied the air industry but did not en- e deregulation on the scale un- aken by the Carter administra-

r. Schlieder said, "We want to w an extremely prudent dere- tion policy because the situa- is so complex. We don't want eclare war on the EEC govern- ts but we do wish to introduce dea of greater flexibility."

e added that one of the main acles to ministerial approval of commission proposals would be esistance of some countries to ge. Commission officials said the recommendations are de- d to loosen rigid agreements ng mostly state-subsidized air- . Such arrangements, commis- members say, tend to ourage innovation and keep pean fares at twice the U.S. . The commission said that the ture of air transport in the "and indeed throughout the d is dominated by extensive rnment influence."

ficials noted that they have no ority at present to apply EEC petition laws to air transport, nor do they have powers to compel member states to adopt their proposals.

"What we can hope for is slow, controlled change," a source said.

Half-Fares, Standby

The commission suggested that if airlines reject its price-cutting suggestions, including half-fares on a specified percentage of weekly capacity on certain routes and general implementation of stand-by tariffs, then governments should allow limited outside competition.

Anthony Sampson, in an International Herald Tribune dispatch from London 15 months ago (IHT March 22, 1978), wrote that price-cutting in transatlantic air travel — Freddie Laker charges $128 for his Skytrain flight from London to New York — "welcome thought it is, only accentuates the prohibitive cost of European travel and the sad consequences for European unity."

The EEC member countries are Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, West Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

Ldos Invited by Carter

ASHINGTON, June 14 (AP) President Carter has invited ident-elect Jaime Roldos of Ec- or to visit him at the White se next month, the White se announced yesterday.

Panel in House Retains Carter's Tax on New Oil

WASHINGTON, June 14 (NYT) — The oil industry lost a round in its battle against President Carter's windfall profits tax yesterday when an attempt to exempt newly discovered oil from the levy failed in the House Ways and Means committee.

Rep. James Jones, D-Okla., tried to persuade the committee to encourage development of new resources by freeing the new oil from taxes. Treasury officials have estimated that had the Jones amendment passed, the government would have lost more than $700 million in a six-year period.

But the members voted instead to adopt a substitute formula for newly discovered oil that was very close to Mr. Carter's recommendation, with a smaller financial advantage for the industry but far less than Rep. Jones had sought.

The president has ordered gradual end of control on all oil price ceilings, but called on Congress to pass temporary tax laws to guarantee the government a $20-billion share of the higher profits the industry will realize as a result.

Senate Backs Meyer As Army Staff Chief

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP) — The Senate yesterday approved President Carter's nomination of Lt. Gen. Edward Meyer as the Army's next chief of staff.

Gen. Meyer, 51, will replace Gen. Bernard Rogers, who will become the supreme allied commander in Europe when Gen. Alexander Haig retires on June 30.

Assistant Is His Likely Successor

Frail, Aging Meany May Quit AFL-CIO This Year

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, June 14 (NYT) — George Meany, nearly 85 years old and growing physically more frail, is expected by close colleagues within the labor movement to step down this year as president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

If he does, Lane Kirkland, now secretary-treasurer of the labor federation, is almost certain to be elected as his successor, the labor officials said. More and more, Mr. Kirkland has been taking over the speeches and other ceremonial duties that in the past had been handled by Mr. Meany, as well as the day-to-day operation of the federation's headquarters.

Mr. Meany, who has been the preeminent labor leader in the United States for almost a quarter of a century, is recovering from a prolonged illness touched off by a reaction to a cortisone injection. He lost more than 20 pounds while hospitalized and is described as in weak physical condition. Mr. Meany has not been able to work since April 9 because of his reaction to the cortisone, which was given to him after he injured his leg on a golf cart.

However, colleagues say that he leader is still at full strength mentally and has been keeping in close touch with the federation's affairs. He probably will be back at his desk within the next week or so, according to aides.

Colleagues say that the decision on whether to yield the leadership of the AFL-CIO is entirely Mr. Meany's and that so far he has said nothing specific about his plans. His current two-year term as president of the federation, a position he has held since the American Federation of Labor merged with the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1955, expires at the end of this year.

United Press International

George Meany, one of the most powerful union leaders in U.S. history, may be ready to resign as president of the AFL-CIO.

A number of labor officials who are close to Mr. Meany say that they expect him to announce his resignation at this year's convention of the labor federation, which will be held in Washington in November.

Mr. Meany's wife of 60 years, Eugenia, died earlier this year. While he apparently came to grips with his loss in strong fashion, some of his heart seemed to go out of his work, according to colleagues who work with him.

As of the moment, there is no visible opposition to Mr. Kirkland as Mr. Meany's successor. A number of powerful union leaders have aspired to the presidency of the labor federation in the past, but most of these have retired or died during Mr. Meany's long tenure.

Dedicated Deputy

Mr. Kirkland, 57, has been a dedicated second-in-command to Mr. Meany for 10 years. Loyalty and seniority are important virtues within the hierarchy of organized labor and are important assets to Mr. Kirkland. Cool and intellectual, Mr. Kirkland is not a particularly beloved figure within the ranks of organized labor. But he is well respected and has few important enemies.

Mr. Kirkland comes out of the Masters, Mates and Pilots union and has captain's papers. Labor officials say there are a number of union presidents who could give him a stiff fight for the presidency of the federation if they chose to do so. Most frequently mentioned is Martin Ward, president of the United Association of Plumbers and Pipefitters, Mr. Meany's old union. But neither Mr. Ward nor any other union leader has given any signs of engaging in the kind of political organizing that it would take to challenge Mr. Kirkland.

The officials add that, while there is likely to be little opposition to Mr. Kirkland to succeed Mr. Meany, once elected he would have to prove his leadership to the hard-bitten collection of union presidents who make up the federation's executive council. Re-election would by no means be automatic, they said.

According to the officials, the most likely choice to take over the slot of secretary-treasurer, if Mr. Kirkland becomes president, would be Thomas Donahue, now executive assistant to Mr. Meany.

Nuclear Agency Study Says

GIs in '57 Test Received Little Radiation

By Jo Thomas

WASHINGTON, June 14 (NYT) — Troops who participated in Shot Smoky, an atmospheric nuclear weapons test in Nevada in 1957, and later began showing what appears to be a high incidence of leukemia, received small doses of radiation, according to a study for the Defense Nuclear Agency shows.

The study and analysis of radiation records and troop movements show that the mean exposure on the battlefield was 970 millirems — less than the 5,000 millirems now permitted nuclear and other workers as a yearly dose.

Most of this radiation, the study also concludes, came from nuclear weapons exploded at the test site before the Smoky shot on Aug. 31, 1957, rather than from Smoky itself.

The study of the troops' radiation exposure was commissioned by the defense agency after eight cases of leukemia were discovered among the military personnel who participated in Smoky, either as observers or in maneuvers on the desert test site.

The Defense Nuclear Agency manages the Defense Department's studies of the effects of nuclear testing programs. It is the successor, after several name changes, to the Manhattan Engineer District, or Manhattan Project, and the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project, which participated in the contintental nuclear weapon tests.

Only three or four cases of leukemia would normally be expected in a group of this size, according to Dr. Glyn Caldwell, the scientist at the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta who is trying to find and learn the fates of all 3,212 participants.

His study, which is expected to take another year to complete, is expected to be the cornerstone for future epidemiological studies to be sponsored by the Defense Department and the Energy Department and conducted through the National Aacademy of Sciences.

The Defense Nuclear Agency, which expects to try to reconstruct radiation exposures for troops who participated in other tests as well, began with Shot Smoky. Radiation readings from film badges worn by 603 military personnel in Task Force Warrior, the group that conducted maneuvers on the test site shortly after the blast, showed mean readings of 575 millirems of radiation.

Mean Readings

The recently completed study, performed by Science Applications Inc., took into account the activities of the troops for the entire period they were at the test site — from Aug. 12 to Sept. 2, 1957 — as well as radiation from other blasts, including Shots Doppler, Kepler, Diablo, Boltzmann and Shasta. The study concluded that radiation from all would have produced mean badge readings of about 480 millirems.

The study noted that a group of about 20 men received higher doses than their comrades — from 800 to 1,400 millirems between Aug. 27 and Sept. 2. The study theorized that this was a group that conducted an assault that was halted for radiological safety reasons.

Two badges showed relatively high doses of gamma and beta radiation. One badge had 2,500 millirems of gamma and 2,600 millirems of beta, and the other had 2,000 millirems of gamma and 960 millirems of beta. The report concludes that these badges had been dropped on the ground, perhaps during the Smoky exercise, and recovered later.

The highest single reading, of 2,750 millirems, was recorded by a master sergeant during the three days before Shot Smoky. The study concludes that this badge had been left for some time in "a gamma field of some intensity."

U.S. Jet Bombs Philippine Town

MANILA, June 14 (AP) — A U.S. F-4 Phantom fighter plane accidentally dropped two bombs on a Philippine town during a training exercise, but no one was injured, Clark Air Force Base officials said today.

The Evening Express, in a report attributed to the Defense Ministry, said that one of the bombs exploded, destroying two houses. An Air Force spokesman said that the bombs were dummy practice bombs containing concrete but no explosives.

The newspaper said that the bombs were dropped Tuesday night on the town of Botolan, 80 miles northwest of Manila and 40 miles northwest of the air base.

Girl in Arizona Contracts Plague

PRESCOTT, Ariz., June 14 (AP) — A 14-year-old girl has become the third person in Arizona this year to contract bubonic plague, a rodent-spread disease that wiped out millions in Europe and Asia during the Middle Ages.

The unidentified Prescott girl was in satisfactory condition in an isolation ward at Yavapai Community Hospital, the Arizona Department of Health Services said yesterday.

How the victim contracted plague was unknown, officials said. Investigators were trying to find out where she had been to check those areas for plague-carrying rodents.

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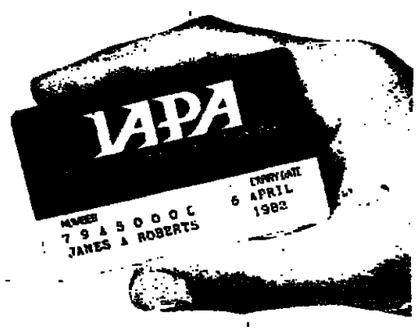

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'Without Us, There Will Be No Peace'

U.S. Recognition Is Central to Revised PLO Strategy

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

BEIRUT (NYT) — "We will force the United States to recognize us. Without the Palestine Liberation Organization, there is not going to be any peace in the Middle East."

The words were those of Abu Hatem, a member of the organization's Revolutionary Council and chief spokesman for el-Fatah, its main guerrilla faction. Mr. Hatem was summarizing the strategy of the Palestinian movement in the wake of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, and his words underlined the narrowing options faced by the Palestinians.

Stung by the final loss of Egypt as an ally and deeply worried by the peace treaty's implications for the future of the Palestinian campaign to regain what it considers its homeland, the organization is seeking mainly to undermine talks by Egypt and Israel on Palestinian autonomy and to impose itself as the sole representative and bargaining agent in talks about Palestinians.

Principal Issue

Spokesmen for the movement say the peace treaty has brought the Palestinian issue to the forefront, making the fate of Palestinians the principal issue for a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

By the same token, they say, the treaty and the Camp David accords undermine the aim of Palestinian self-determination and their hopes of creating an independent state.

The accords signed at Camp David, Md., last September by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel and President Carter called for limited self-rule for Palestinians on the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, but stopped short of endorsing the creation of an independent state.

In the eyes of the PLO, the U.S. position on the autonomy question has become a decisive factor. U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance recently expressed sympathy for "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people." But he avoided using phrases such as "Palestinian self-determination" that infuriate Israel.

The strategy of the Palestinians, outlined in interviews with leaders in Beirut and with supporters and opponents in Lebanon, Jordan and Israel, is to achieve a more forthright acceptance by the United States of their right to determine their own status.

Leaders of the organization say they hope to bring about a "coalition of pressures around American interests and American friends" to achieve their aims. They will, they say, increase the isolation of Egypt, press Arab oil exporters to link production to the Palestinians' progress in the Middle East and align the Islamic world and the rest of the Third World behind their rejection of the peace treaty. Palestinians described as moderates say the only real hope for self-determination is for the PLO "to build bridges to the United States;" in the words of a senior Palestinian serving in the government of Jordan.

Within the Palestinian movement, the rejection of the peace treaty and particularly the autonomy provisions has become a rallying point for all groups in the organization: the middle-of-the-road Fatah, radical leftist organizations and extremist fringe groups controlled by Iraq or Syria. More than at any other time, the Palestinians, often torn by inner discord, appear to have a unity of purpose.

Leaders of the organization concede that the best they can do is to form a state in the West Bank and Gaza; there is virtually no talk any more of "liberating all of Palestine."

Saleh Khalef, also known as Abu Iyad, a member of the PLO executive committee and one of PLO leader Yasser Arafat's senior aides, declared that the goal of an independent state in those two territories, occupied by Israel in the 1967 war, was "the least we can accept."

This was emphasized repeatedly as the basic objective. The leaders and others said that the PLO was not opposed to the principle of a peaceful settlement and was basically in agreement with UN Resolution 242, as long as Palestinian rights were guaranteed. Resolution 242, which followed the 1967 war, calls for recognition of Israel, thus implying recognition of Israel by the PLO. However, no Palestinian leader has recognized Israel's right to exist.

Associated Press

DON'T TELL ME — Former Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau clowns for photographers, left hand partly covering his leftover nameplate on the door of successor Joe Clark, after taking oath for the Canadian Parliament.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.
To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section)
Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
EUROPEAN MARKETING SPECIALIST		Air Products & Chemicals, Inc. (Surfactants).		Univ. deg. in chemistry, chemical engin. or related physical sciences; min. 5 yrs. exp.; Eng., Ger.	Mr. H. Mignot, Air Products S.A., La Souveraine, 191-197 Bd. de Souverain, Box 8, 1160 Bruxelles.	I.H.T. 9-6-79
MARKETING REPRESENTATIVES	High commissions, expenses	American Communications Services co.	All major areas of Germany	Ambitious, intelligent & capable of negotiating with medium & high level mngt.	Box 32,467, I.H.T., 103 Kingsway, London, W.C.2.	I.H.T. 9-6-79
TRADER MERCHANT	In line with responsibilities	Swiss Trading Co.	Egypt	Exp. merchant from Eur. country; familiar with int'l trading practices; English + French.	Dr. A. Gaugler, Ref. N° 2812, 26 Alfred Escher Strasse, CH-8002 Zurich, tel.: (01) 201.16.36.	I.H.T. 9-6-79
PROJECT SALES MANAGER		Office Systems	Kuwait	30's; solid prof. bkgd. in office systems field; Eng.; incentive to live & work in the Middle East.	Frau M. Hartmann, Kuwait International Marketing Co., Ltd., 61 Herzogstr., D-8070 Ingolstadt, tel.: 08102/34751.	Frankfurter All. Zeit. 9-6-79
CHIEF EXECUTIVE		Bostwana Development Corp.	Gaborone, Botswana	Proven record of success at gen. mngt. level; relevant exp. in a developing country.	Chief Executive, Botswana Development Corp. Ltd., P.B. Box 438, Gaborone, Botswana.	The Economist 9-6-79
REGIONAL MANAGER	Attractive + benefits	Major commercial in Germany.	Near East	Knowledge Near East; Ger., Eng. + Fr.; Arabic an asset.	Ref. 3826, Dr. Helmut Hermann, Hinkelstein 36, 6000 Frankfurt 1. Tel.: 0611/72 35 43.	Frankfurter All. Zeit. 9-6-79
Directeur Adjoint de la division audit interne	Elevé	Gecamines (un des plus importants groupes miniers mondiaux).	Lubumbashi République du Zaïre	Min. 32 ans; bil. fran.-angl.; 2-4 ans exp. cabinet audit anglo-saxon.	Ref. 6184/B, Fr. Roussean, Selo-CEBIS, 33 Quai Galliéni, 92157 Suresnes, France.	I.H.T. 9-6-79
AREA MANAGER Belgium	Attractive	The Westland/Utrecht Hypotheekbank.	Belgium	Prof. Dutch nat.; knowl. fin. & real estate markets; fluent French.	W. Ravidzon, Westland/Utrecht Hypotheekbank n.v., Sarphatistraat 1, 1017 WS Amsterdam.	I.H.T. 12-6-79
VICE PRESIDENT EUROPE	Commensurate with exp.	Hartford National Bank's Int'l Division	U.S.A.	Exp. with needs of multinational corp. & correspondent bank; has travelled extens. in Europe.	Thomas F. Cosgrove, Hartford National Bank, 777 Main St., Hartford, CT 06115.	The Wall Street Journal 12-6-79
DIRECTEUR COMMERCIAL International	Fonction qualités et exp.	Sonia Rykiel	Paris	Min. 32 ans; angl., fr.; connaissance marches internationaux des produits de luxe.	Ref. 186, Raymond Pontain Consultants, 57 Ave. de Saffren, 75007 Paris.	Express International 16-6-79

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U.S. Judge Extends Grounding Of U.S. DC-10s for 10 More Days

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP) — A federal judge today extended until June 25 his temporary restraining order grounding all U.S.-registered DC-10s.

U.S. District Judge Aubrey Robinson Jr. acted after the government and the Airline Passengers Association agreed on the extension. The grounding order was to expire tomorrow.

The passengers' group brought the action that led to Judge Robinson's initial June 5 grounding order. The next day, the Federal Aviation Administration withdrew the plane manufacturer's certificate to fly, which amounted to another grounding order.

Judge Robinson scheduled a hearing June 25 on whether he should extend his order on a long-term basis by issuing a preliminary injunction. The extension of the temporary restraining order was the second granted by the judge. The order was to have expired last Monday, but was extended to tomorrow by agreement of both sides.

Chicago Toll Revised

CHICAGO, June 14 (UPI) — The death toll from the May 25 crash of American Airlines DC-10 Flight 191 has been revised from 275 to 273, the Cook County medical examiner's office announced yesterday.

Medical examiner Robert Ste said the remains of two perso thought to have been killed on t ground when the plane crash have been identified as two of t 271 persons on board the plane.

Mr. Stein said 258 persons a 13 crew members were on the pla when it took off from O'Hare Inte national Airport and only two pe sons on the ground were kille rather than four.

Egyptians Vote In Runoff Test

CAIRO, June 14 (UPI) — Egy tians voted today in runoff el tions to fill about one-third of t parliament's seats.

Almost 300 candidates, mos members of President Anw Sadat's National Democratic Pa or independents, are competing f 147 seats. None of the candida gained the necessary majority elections a week ago.

Mr. Sadat's party won 176 se in the election; the left-of-cen Socialist Labor Party got 17; t rightist Socialist Liberals 1 and dependents 5.

Unmanned Soyuz Land

MOSCOW, June 14 (AP) — unmanned Soviet space cap Soyuz-32 landed yesterday in S et Kazakhstan, Tass reported.

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Algeria (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Australia (air)	$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Austria	Sch.	2,100.00	1,050.00	580.00
Bahrain (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Belgium	B.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
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Bulgaria (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Canada (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Czechoslovakia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Denmark (air)	D.Kr.	660.00	330.00	180.00
Dubai (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Ethiopia (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air)	F.M.	600.00	300.00	165.00
France	F.F.	520.00	260.00	145.00
Germany	D.M.	278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain	£Sr.	39.00	19.50	10.50
Greece (air)	Dr.	4,200.00	2,100.00	1,170.00
Hong Kong (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00

COUNTRY		12 months	6 months	3 months
Hungary (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
India (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Ireland	£Sr.	39.00	19.50	10.50
Israel (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy	Lire	91,200.00	45,600.00	25,000.00
Japan (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Khmer Rep. (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
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Malagasy (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Malaya (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Nepal (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands	Fl.	300.00	150.00	82.00
New Zealand (air)	$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)	N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	161.00

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Philippines (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Polynesia French (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)	Esc.	5,000.00	2,500.00	1,350.00
Romania (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Saudi Arabia (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
South America (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air)	Ptas.	8,800.00	4,400.00	2,420.00
Sri Lanka (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air)	S.Kr.	520.00	260.00	145.00
Switzerland	S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
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Obituaries

natoly Kuznetsov, Exiled Soviet Writer

NDON, June 14 (AP) — Ana- Kuznetsov, 49, the Soviet au- who defected to the West in died at his London home yes-

cause of death was not giv- t Mr. Kuznetsov had two se- heart attacks late last year.

defected while on a visit to n 10 years ago. He said that West would give him the e to see his work published as lly wrote it.

Kuznetsov, an outspoken ent of Soviet policies, found as an anti-Communist broad- giving weekly talks over the ican-sponsored Radio Liberty .

was a friend of the murdered rian defector Georgi Markov, broadcaster, who was stab- while walking on a London with a poison-tipped umbrel- n unknown man.

Kuznetsov wrote the best- novel "Babi Yar," which f the Nazi massacre of Jews v, the Ukrainian town where s born.

began writing at 14 after the ation of Kiev. He worked the Dnieper hydroelectric while reporting for a local aper. He won three literary itions in the Ukraine and w.

other books included "Sequ- a Legend," "At Home" and " He wrote four volumes of tories and the film scripts for "Two Men" and "Encounter n."

nshine Sue Workman

CHMOND, Va., June 14 (AP) nshine Sue Workman, 67, a y singer popular in the 1940s 950s, died yesterday after a attack.

n Mary Arlene Higdon on a n Keosauqua, Iowa, Sunshine was the first woman radio emcee in the country.

Old Dominion Barn Dance m, which was broadcast on lay nights by radio station A here from 1946 to 1957. ntly was heard over the CBS network's Country Side show. program discovered or gave a boost to such country singers as the Carter Sisters, Grandpa Jones, Chet Atkins, Crazy Joe Maphis and Mary Klick.

Appeared With Husband

She married her guitar-playing high school sweetheart, John Sugarfoot Workman, at age 17 and teamed up with him to perform country music.

They started on small radio stations in Iowa, then went to Chicago to play at the National Barn Dance broadcast over station WLS. It was there that she picked up the name Sunshine Sue.

Her best-known recording is "Blackberry Winter." Mrs. Workman was crowned Queen of the Hillbillies in 1949 by Gov. William Tuck of Virginia. Among other honors, she was inducted into the Virginia Country Music Hall of Fame.

Seamus Kelly

PARIS, June 14 (IHT) — Seamus Kelly, 67, the drama critic and columnist for the Irish Times died in Dublin Sunday after a long illness.

Mr. Kelly was born in Belfast. He became drama critic on the Irish Times in 1945, succeeding Brinsley MacNamara. Mr. Kelly also wrote the Irishman's Diary column for the paper, using the signature Quidnunc.

UPI

Anatoly Kuznetsov
. . . in 1969 photograph

lian Councilman

red in Shooting

UGENTO, Sicily, June 14 — A gunman shot and seri- wounded Christian Demo- Councilman Salvatore Pace, lay in front of the town hall na Montechiaro, police said.

gunman fled. Police said were at a loss for a motive. bombings against Christian ratic offices near the Italian a resort of La Spezia caused damage but no injuries.

Carter Asks $1.6 Billion

U.S. Seeks Funds to Clean Toxic Wastes

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, June 14 (WP) — President Carter, responding to growing concern about the health dangers of toxic chemicals, asked Congress yesterday for $1.6 billion to clean up hazardous-waste dumps and oil and chemical spills.

In a letter seeking support for the bill, Mr. Carter recalled the dumping of tons of toxic chemicals in the Love Canal area of Niagara Falls, N.Y., that led to evacuation of 239 families last summer. That tragedy demonstrated clearly "the unacceptable costs of improper hazardous-waste disposal," he said.

Stuart Eizenstat, Mr. Carter's assistant for domestic affairs, yesterday called the hazardous-waste bill the most important environmental legislation to be proposed by the administration this year. Its core is a system of fees to be paid by oil refiners and chemical manufacturers.

Administration officials, who admit that the fees are likely to be passed on to consumers through higher prices, estimate that they would produce 80 percent of the fund, with the remainder coming from federal appropriations of up to $100 million a year. The target fund of $1.6 billion would be reached over four years, after which the fund's size and the fee schedule could be changed in an extension of the legislation.

Support Claimed

Douglas Costle, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, outlined the proposal at the White House yesterday. Noting concern in Congress about the threat of hazardous wastes, he said that the administration was relatively close to having enough support for passage of the bill. Hearings will start next week in both houses of Congress.

Despite that official optimism, the proposed fee schedule is expected to meet heavy opposition from industry, and this leaves the bill's ultimate fate in doubt. As late as last week, the administration was considering proposing a hazardous-waste fund financed entirely by the government, because of industry's opposition to the fees.

Industry reacted quickly yesterday. Robert Roland, president of the Chemical Manufacturers Association, said that the fee system would impose a disproportionate burden of cleanup costs on the chemical and related industries. He argued that all society was responsible for the problem of hazardous waste, and that all segments of society should pay to solve it.

A coalition of environmental groups yesterday called the bill a first step in dealing with the hazardous-waste problem, while criticizing it for inadequate funding and for including limits on the amount of fees that industry would be required to pay.

Mr. Costle, observing that the administration expected industry to pass on the cost of the fees to consumers, said that industry and consumers "have financially benefited from cheap and unsafe disposal practices in the past, and therefore both should share in the paying for the remedies we now propose."

In addition to the bill, Mr. Costle announced that the administration would ask Congress for an additional $45 million and 70 new positions in the EPA budget for the next fiscal year, and an additional $1.2 million and 30 new positions in the Justice Department. The extra money and jobs would be used to strengthen cleanup efforts and enforcement measures under legislation already enacted, Mr. Costle said.

EPA officials said that there were thousands of abandoned hazardous-waste sites in the country, including about 1,200 known to pose severe danger to public health.

The bill proposed yesterday would empower the government to move immediately to clean up oil and chemical spills and to compensate victims of such accidents. Later the government could seek to recover the costs from those responsible.

In the case of hazardous-waste dumps, the bill authorizes up to $300,000 in emergency government assistance, and provides a formula under which the federal government would share with the states the cost of containing the spread of hazardous waste from dumping sites.

Saudis Release Swedish Trader

STOCKHOLM, June 14 (Reuters) — Sune Taerneberg, a Swedish businessman who has been held prisoner in Saudi Arabia since May 23, was released yesterday, a Foreign Ministry spokesman here said.

Mr. Taerneberg, president of the West Swedish Wood Products Co., was arrested in Jiddah because two timber shipments from his firm, valued at $2.5 million, went astray three years ago en route to a Saudi buyer.

The Swedish foreign minister, Hans Blix, last Saturday appealed to Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faisal to intervene on behalf of Mr. Taerneberg. The Swedish Embassy has guaranteed that Mr. Taerneberg will not leave the country until the dispute has been settled in court, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

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The Second Vienna Summit

Summits used to be regarded as potentially great and pivotal events, or at least as stages on which Soviet and U.S. political leaders could walk tall. But the generally deflating experience of nearly 20 Soviet-U.S. summits since World War II has schooled the public to trim these expectations. Chief executives are now asked not much more than to deal with the business at hand and to leave things no worse than they were before.

* * *

The Kennedy-Khrushchev summit in Vienna in 1961 did not even achieve that minimal objective. On the Soviet side it produced an apparent perception that the United States, or at least its young president, could be pushed around and, on the U.S. side, a second perception that the Russians had to be disabused of that first one. In all too real a sense, the two countries have not progressed beyond that first Vienna summit. The Russians still seem to believe, or so many Americans fear, that they can bring their growing power to bear to their own advantage. Americans still seem to doubt whether their own power is enough to sober the Kremlin. Over the Vienna summit that opened yesterday hovers the ghost of one that took place in 1961.

Jimmy Carter, unfortunately, has aggravated the problem. The problem is one of credibility. Whether the Russians lack respect for him is arguable; perhaps they have their own debate. It is clear, however, that many Americans are uneasy at his going off to deal with the Russians. Sen. Henry Jackson's summit-eve warnings of "appeasement" merely underline the point. Mr. Carter has not built much confidence in either his personal bargaining abilities or his vision of how the United States should adjust to a world in which it is no longer undisputed No. 1 and the Soviet Union is coming on strong. Leonid Brezhnev is ailing, and the agenda seems to be short and set and so there may be little room for presidential free-lancing. Mr. Carter may find this personally frustrating, but it is not the worst thing that could happen.

One sujbect dominates this summit: SALT. Neither Mr. Carter nor Mr. Brezhnev can be sure of staying in power long enough to guide SALT-3, but they share a surpassing, political interest in consolidating SALT-2. That means going beyond the signing of a treaty and agreeing on maintenance of a political context that will help SALT-2 be ratified. Unquestionably this requires the Kremlin, whatever the contrary temptations, to stay on good behavior for the duration of the U.S. ratification debate. It may require Mr. Carter to offer what assurances he can that the treaty he receives back from the Senate will be essentially the one he negotiated, not an amended version. Otherwise there will be a "Soviet ratification debate" whose outcome is likely to please only those Americans who think the United States is better off without any treaty acceptable to Moscow.

* * *

There is a debate in the United States and around the world about Moscow's ultimate political and strategic intentions. There is also a debate about whether the United States can conduct a responsible long-haul policy without fits of withdrawal and starts of interventionism. Neither of these debates can be effectively resolved at Vienna, but Mr. Carter can make his own modest but useful contribution there by pursuing a steady course.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Europe Votes

Every great step in building the European Common Market has seemed, at the time, to be technical, remote and rather boring. In that tradition the first direct elections for the European Parliament, over the past few days, are judged by universal opinion to have been apathetic, insubstantial and dull. It is curious that all of these dull events, over nearly three decades, should have spectacularly changed the life of Europe.

* * *

When six Western European countries set up the Coal and Steel Community in 1951, it was a useful idea but, essentially, a commercial matter. When the six decided in 1957 to abolish internal tariffs over the following years, that was a constructive development, but tariffs are hardly a stirring subject. When the six admitted three new members in 1972, the decision was long overdue. When earlier this year they set up a European Monetary System — the crucial move toward a joint currency and therefore a common economic policy — most people shrugged it off as something that none but the experts could understand, or needed to.

The European Economic Community now has a population slightly larger than that of the United States, and a gross national product that is just about equal to that of the United States. It is one closely integrated economy with nine governments. The election of the European Parliament is a move toward community control of the powerhouse that the community has created. Once again, Europeans approached this great event with attitudes varying only in their degrees of unconcern and boredom. But hardly any of them could doubt that the election is the seed of even greater change.

The voting gave the largest number of seats to the center-right. The Socialists generally did pretty well. The big losers were the parties that oppose the idea of a closer European community. Britain's Labor Party, which still harbors doubts, was beaten even more badly than in last month's national election. In France, the Gaullists suffered a terrific defeat. That, rather than any conventional shifts in rights and lefts, is the most interesting message in these returns.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Schmidt on A-Energy

Chancellor Schmidt is determined to defend his position on nuclear energy with all means at his disposal. He had outlined his views on "indispensable" nuclear energy to President Carter. Schmidt's plan provides for establishing "faits accomplis" and would enable him to silence opponents to nuclear energy in his own party.

He would argue as follows: First of all, nuclear energy is indispensable. Secondly, the anticipated results of the Strasbourg and Tokyo summits will be committing for all participating countries. Finally, Schmidt would tell his opponents to look for a new chancellor if they prevented him from adhering to this line. Schmidt has advised President Carter to proceed in a similar way.

— From Die Welt (Hamburg).

Pedaling to Fame

Flying, as Icarus and McDonnell-Douglas have discoverd to their cost, is essentially a dangerous business. Bryan Allen is obviously a courageous — and a very fit — man . . .

Not all the great advances in aeronautics since Bleriot should make us for one moment blase. In fact, is not Mr. Allen's achievement somewhat more impressive?

Bleriot flew an airplane with a 25-horsepower internal combustion engine at between 150 feet and 300 feet and at 40 miles per hour . . . Mr. Allen flew at a steady 11 miles per hour and sometimes as low as five feet, with only his own frantically pedaling legs (generating a quarter-horsepower) to help him — and of course the engineless Gossamer Albatross, to whose brilliant designer, Dr. Paul McCready, all credit.

What will come of this, no one can tell, but operators of cross-channel ferries should look to their laurels. As for ourselves, we intend to go in for intensive training.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

View of the MX Missile

The decision in favor of MX demonstrates that all SALT negotiations conducted so far have nothing to do with disarmament.

Within the accepted limits on nuclear carriers, the number of nuclear warheads is constantly increasing . . . If all plans — including the MX, Cruise missiles and Trident rockets — are implemented, the United States will have more than 17,000 nuclear warheads by the end of this decade. It now has 9,200.

One of the nuclear warheads for the MX has 10 times the destructive power of the first A-bomb dropped on Hiroshima, and its range is 10,000 kilometers . . .

— From the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

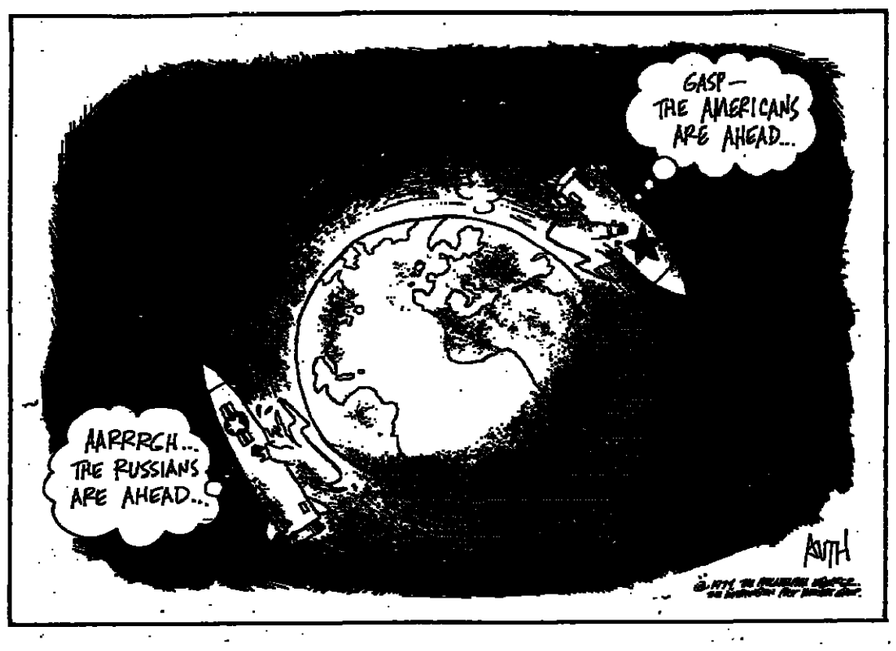
June 15, 1904

PARIS — Although the Japanese forces in the Far Eastern war are brave, contemptuous of death and sober, they are hampered by their inability to wear leather shoes. The civilized Japanese who have adopted silk hats, dress-coats and eyeglasses, find shoes more refractory: They are submitted to rather than accepted. A statesman in a frock-coat makes haste to take off his shoes, to him an instrument of torture, as soon as he returns home. This is even stronger for the infantryman, who is often footsore, or wears sandals which do not protect from the cold. Victory might well fall to the army with the best feet.

Fifty Years Ago

June 15, 1929

SANTANDER, Spain — Arthur Schreiber, the young American stowaway on the French attempt to fly the Atlantic that landed short in Spain, showed sound business judgment when he appeared on the crowded beach this morning with his three aviator companions. Flooded with long-distance telephone calls, telegrams and cables making offers for the exclusive story of his experience, he appointed the captain of the flight as his business manager, and instructed him to accept the best offer he could get. Newspapers and theaters are offering up to $5,000, but the new manager declined to discuss offers under $30,000.



Heavy Hand of Prague

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — The Charter 77 human rights movement — which in Czechoslovakia struggles to support the guarantees of the Communist constitution — has no fewer than six spokesmen — three in prison and three on provisional liberty.

The three still free are Mrs. Zdena Tominova, Jiri Hajek, Czech foreign minister at the time of the Prague Spring, and Jaroslav Hejdanek, a former professor of philosophy. All three have agreed to take the place "temporarily" of their imprisoned predecessors.

Mrs. Tominova's "provisional" liberty is best illustrated by the recent attack of which she was a victim: assailed and beaten on a Prague street, she is now hospitalized with a fractured skull.

The three spokesmen in prison are Jaroslav Sabata, a former high civil servant attached to the Communist Party, serving an 18-month sentence; Jiri Dienstbier, a journalist and Vaclav Benda a physicist.

Raid

Mr. Dienstbier and Mr. Benda were arrested a few days ago in a raid during which 10 persons, including the author Vaclav Havel (who was recently condemned to a 14-month suspended prison sentence), were seized, indicted for "subversive acts" and now face up to 10 years in prison.

Papers, writings, documents and even typewriters were seized during the raid — as well as cash.

All the persons arrested had signed Charter 77 and were among the most active members of the rights group as well as of the VONS (defence committee for persons unjustly accused.) This organization informs Czech and international public opinion of the most flagrant cases of repression in Czechoslovakia.

The committee was set up by Mrs. Gertrude Sekaninova, a former deputy minister of foreign affairs and widow of the man who defended the Communist leader Georges Dimitrov during the Leipzig trial set up by Hitler in 1933. The committee has announced that despite the arrest of 10 of its 17 members, it intends to continue the mission that it assigned itself since April of last year. The group has presented 114 documents to the authorities concerning the violation of human rights in Czechoslovakia. The regime has not deigned to acknowledge them.

Attack

The most recent police raid was the biggest attack on the opposition in Czechoslovakia since the publication of the Charter in January, 1977. When it announced the arrest (that in itself is an extremely rare event) the official news agency CTK explained that the persons seized were "suspected of acts against the interest of the Czechoslovak state."

CTK made no mention of the fact that all those arrested were either leaders of the Charter 77 movement or of VONS, but it said that "for some time, these persons have been part of an organized group which disseminates false information within Czechoslovakia and abroad with the aim of creating distrust and suspicion of the regime. . ."

Serious Charges

Those are serious charges in a Communist state and the regime had three reasons for making them now. The main reason is probably the well informed and critical study just published by Charter 77 on the cost of living in Czechoslovakia. The study was put together by a group of independent economists which included Vladimir Kadlec, a former minister of education and rector of the school of economics at Prague University.

The economists point out that the internal market is in a poor state for both quality and quantity of products and note the corruption that is the inevitable result of that market.

It was also urgent to do something about VONS which published a document relating the case of a Czech worker who was sentenced to 20 months in jail for having pinned up his pay slip on the bulletin board at his factory, right next to Czech newspaper clippings which described the "falling standard of living in the West."

Arrests

There may be a second reason for the regime's precipitous action. Observers have noted that the arrests took place just a few days before the Brezhnev-Carter summit talks and at a time that — because of those talks — Moscow has gone out of its way (permitting the emigration of Jews, release of dissidents) to soften up the U.S. Congress, which is particularly touchy about the violation of human rights in Eastern Europe.

These observers also point out that Prague, which cannot take any serious measures without the approval of Moscow, acted in similar fashion just before the Helsinki and Belgrade conferences.

In addition, the visit of John Paul II in Poland has changed things also in Czechoslovakia. The Prague regime became nervous and the tourist offices in the Czech capital placed signs on their doors proclaiming "No zlotys." Czechs must be in possession of Polish currency before being allowed to cross the border into Poland. "Come back next week," the clerks last week behind the tourist office counters were telling would-be visitors to Poland. This week, the pope is no longer in Poland.

The Czechoslovak government was not amused by a banner which suddenly appeared in Czestochowa when the pope was there. The banner read: "Holy father, do not forget your children in Czechoslovakia." And they did not appreciate the references to the situation of "the Christians of the South" nor the criticism of the attempts to block the roads between Czechoslovakia and Poland. And they were particularly irritated by the Pope's recollection that "even during the Nazi occupation, the roads were kept open and used by Polish refugees heading south to join the Polish Army in the West . . ."

Pope's Impact

Furthermore, the Czech regime seems to believe that the impact of the pope's journey in Poland will overshadow — for Western public opinion — the police raid in Prague. And the regime may well be wrong on this point, for the fact that these two events took place at the same time only serves to highlight the pettiness of the men who ordered the raid.

The Prague regime is falling into the trap which finally seized all totalitarian regimes: It believes that ideas can be stopped and liberty can be bottled up by arresting people and closing frontiers.

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Harry Debelius From Madrid:

Spain will need more than a mere will to join the Common Market. The adaptation of its fiscal and economic structures to European patterns will tak some doing.

MADRID — Europe and Spain will pass a milestone together today, when Raimundo Bassols, the Spanish ambassador to the EEC, sits down in Brussels with his counterparts from other European countries to discuss the timetable for Spain's integration into the European Economic Community.

It will be the first such meeting, under a mandate from the EEC's Council of Ministers, issued last Feb. 5, at the formal ceremony of the opening of negotiations, which are expected to lead to full membership for Spain.

Spain has been sitting on the doorstep of the Common Market for a long time, since 1962, in fact, when the then Franco government first called for an agreement with the EEC. At that time full membership was out of the question because, as politicos from the exclusive club pointed out in no uncertain terms, the generalissimo and his system were unacceptable in an organization which — notwithstanding its economic aspects — was founded on democratic political principles.

Out of Reach

With membership out of reach, Spain accepted a preferential trade agreement in 1970. Between 1972 and 1975, Spain tried unsuccessfully to renegotiate that agreement, as a result of the enlargement of the EEC to include Denmark, Great Britain and Ireland. The Council of Foreign Ministers took the easy way out and suspended the thorny negotiations indefinitely in October, 1975, in reaction to the Spanish dictator's execution of five political extremists. The suspension did not last long. Within a little over one month, Franco himself was dead, and two months after that the ban on bargaining with Spain was lifted. In July, 1977, the new parliamentary monarchy formally announced its intention of seeking full membership in the European Economic Community.

In September, 1977, the EEC acknowledged receipt of the Spanish petition for membership. Last February, at last, the negotiations officially began — although the working-level bargaining does not actually get underway until today.

Timetable

Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, Spain's minister for relations with the European Economic Community, said this week that he is not in a hurry but, as he reminded EEC officia last February in Brussels, "W don't want to leave the hardes tasks for the end, as bad studen do."

Tough as those tasks are, t minister estimated that agreeme on a timetable for integration a the methods of carrying it out c be reached within 1½ to 2½ yea Following that, if the Spanial have their way, there will be a s gle period of at least five m years during which Spain and present EEC members will grada ly adapt to each other.

"Spain needs more time than EEC does," he claims. On whole, this looks like an auspici moment to discuss the incorpo tion of Spain into the EEC. one of the major political partie this country is opposed to Spa joining the EEC.

True, there are some Spa businessmen and industrialists have been having second thou about the matter, but their rese tions are mainly inspired by current economic slump in country and by the fears it erates with regard to the fu competitive position of Spa industry.

The climate abroad looks rea ably favorable too. The electi for the European Parliament throughout the EEC countries month generally favored the ce and the center-right. The E winners, in the opinion of Mr. vo-Sotelo, are the counterpart Spain's ruling union of the de cratic center. While he realizes EEC decisions are made at an e utive rather than a parliamen level, he is nevertheless convin that the election results are be cial to Spain.

Social Matters

The "hardest tasks," w should be tackled first in the m ter's opinion, are those dealing social matters, such as the pr tion of immigrant workers their families in EEC coun (many of them are Spaniards).

There are agricultural questi which in the past have led to lent reactions from French far who fear competition from S and the question of the orga tion of the transitional period ing up to total Spanish integra Spain will need more than a will to join the Common Marke

The adaptation of Spain's and economic structures to Eu an patterns will take some d For instance, the state-run pe um and tobacco monopolies have to be broken up, efforts be made to press on with its ta ular tax reform, including the position of VAT (value-added which economists here fear m regressive and inflationary applied to Spain's developing omy. Some of the points to be cussed impinge on delicate do tic issues.

The Canary Islands, for insta whose inhabitants already a the Madrid government of ne are bound to be affected, and islanders' elected leaders will tainly be consulted by the Sp government about the future o Canaries. The Canary Islands free-port status at present, b does not seem likely that the will accept them as a duty zone, considering that they much larger in territorial exten than any existing duty-free zo the Common Market. Thus the nary Islanders may be faced the choice of either losing traditional privilege or of being outside the customs "cordon the EEC.

Advantages

Notwithstanding the compl tions, the leaders of this new de cratic Spain obviously feel there are advantages in joining EEC, and most Spanish polit leaders today would probably a that one of the greatest advanta is not measurable in Eurodollars

The advantage is that of firming Spain's participation past and future — in the histo cultural and geographic entity which it belongs more than to other, the entity known as Euro

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A Crime Against Humanity

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — "It is the greatest moral-political problem in the world today, and nearly everyone wants to look the other way." A high U.S. official was talking about the developing human disaster in Southeast Asia: the tidal wave of refugees from Vietnam.

The figures are staggering and getting worse. In March, about 16,000 refugees from Vietnam made it to other nearby countries, mostly on overloaded boats. In April, the total was 26,000, in May 46,000. In the last week as many as 3,000 have reached Hong Kong alone on a single day.

Those are the people who made it. By some estimates, 100,000 who left Vietnam on boats did not; they drowned, or died of hunger or thirst or exposure. An International Red Cross official was reported this week to believe that 50 percent of the boat people have died en route — and that the figure has gone up to 70 percent as more and more unsafe boats are used.

Mass Exodus

Worse yet is the reason for the mass exodus, clear now from overwhelming evidence. The Vietnamese government is calculatedly forcing out of the country those it thinks may be unreliable, may resist the remolding of society because of their middle-class outlook. And 80 percent of them at this point are from a single racial group: people of Chinese extraction.

"It is sytematic persecution of people because they are Chinese and economically suspect," says former Sen. Dick Clark of Iowa, who as ambassador-at-large now coordinates refugee affairs in the State Department. Persecution is a fair word for the tactics described by refugees in interviews with, among other, Henry Kamm and Fox Butterfield of The New York Times.

Tran Van Hong was a printer in Haiphong. This past winter, he said, he was dismissed from his job, detained by the security police and finally told that he must either move to one of Vietnam's new rural resettlement zones or leave the country. In either event he would forsake his trade, his property and his community. Clark said this was the choice put generally to those who left.

There was more pressure on Hong. The Chinese school his children attended was closed, and they were forbidden to go to a Vietnamese school. His wife lost her job in a garage. His Chinese neighborhood had a curfew imposed on it. The family was deprived of its official ration of rice.

In the end, Hong decided he had to leave. The police arranged his passage on a fishing boat heading for Hong Kong. He paid the equivalent of $50 to a policeman for each member of his family. On the boat the police searched everyone for jewelry or other belongings.

The last stage of Hong's story reflects perhaps the ugliest aspect of the Vietnamese expulsion campaign: that it is run for profit. The Hanoi authorities demand substantial payments from those they force to leave, in gold or in foreign currency balances sent by oversees Chinese in Hong Kong or elsewhere so relatives in Vietnam can leave. The total reportedly remitted in April alone was $242 million.

The prospect for the refugees who live through their voyage is appalling. Already 325,000, including refugees from Laos, are in dismal camps. There are still thought to be 1 million ethnic Chinese in Vietnam, and Hanoi may well intend to force them all out. Where can such numbers go?

Difficulties

In terms of permanent resettlement, the United Sttes has taken by far the largest number: 210,000 to date, and now at the record rate of 7,000 a month. Secretary of State Vance and Attorney General Bell together persuaded Congress to accept increasing numbers and to vote the necessary money. It is an honorable record, two-thirds of all those resettled, but it does not nearly match the need.

The only other countries to have taken large numbers as permanent residents are France, with 50,000; Australia, 20,000 and Canada, 13,000. And the tiny colony of Hong Kong has let 15,000 settle. Countries with the ability to help that have done little or nothing include Brazil, Japan, Taiwan, South Korea. Britain, West Germany and others in Europe could do much more.

But before settlement comes initial asylum, and that now presents heart-breaking difficulties. This week the foreign ministers of Indonesia and Malaysia said their countries would allow no Vietnamese even temporary asylum; they would let no boats land. Thailand has a similar policy. In the last week it has forced 30,000 Cambodian refugees, some of them weeping and pleading, back across the border to their starving, war-swept land.

Decency cries out for every country to do what it can. But humanitarianism is not enough. The times has come for the opinion of mankind to focus on the principal source of the misery: the government of Vietnam. Hanoi just might care if its neighbors in Southeast Asia and the friends it prizes elsewhere — the Scandinavian countries — for example — condemned the racism and cruelty of a policy that sends hundreds of thousands of its citizens to rootless exile or death.

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—*Letters*—

Founder of TVA

While David Lilienthal was most certainly a brilliant and dynamic member of the first board of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and subsequently its director, I doubt that he would accept the appellation "TVA's founder" accorded him by your correspondent's report on the new nuclear power facility at Soddy-Daisy, Tenn. (IHT, May 30).

The concept of TVA was that of Sen. George Norris of Nebraska — "to raise the collective well-being of millions of people by controlling a mighty river in such wise as to produce electric power, rebuild the fertility of eroded farms and enhance the living conditions of those inhabiting the valley" in the words of historian Samuel Eliot Morison.

It was Sen. Norris who shepherded two limited bills through Congress only to have them vetoed by Presidents Coolidge and Hoover. He never gave up and his third comprehensive bill creating TVA received President Franklin D. Roosevelt's signature on May 18, 1933.

Along with Mr. Lilienthal as members of the original board appointed by FDR were the chairman, Arthur E. Morgan, a flood-control expert, and Harcourt A. Morgan, an agricultural scientist.

ROBERT N. STURDEVANT.
Juan-les-Pins, France.

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Tighten Control

hina Starts Big Transfer f Bureaucrats to Tibet

By Jay Mathews

NG KONG (WP) — Peking egun a major transfer of Chi- officials and technicians into apparently to accelerate de- ment and control of the some- rebellious region and thin out en office staffs in Chinese cit-

eral thousand cadres and icians from a dozen provinc- municipalities and central tments" are going to the itainous region under a recent al decision, the Chinese news y disclosed in a dispatch ing here yesterday. Analysts estimated an annual move- of only about 1,000 Chinese Tibet, where no more than 00 of the estimated 1.8 million e are thought to be ethnic se.

e sudden influx of Chinese, esented as foreign conquerers any Tibetans, seems designed ure Chinese control as Peking ally relaxes some restrictions e mountain plateau. The Ti- s are perhaps the most dan- s and contentious of dozens inority groups in China, and g has tried recently to soften e resistance movement led by lf-exiled Dalai Lama in India. haps even more important to hinese, however, is their own ucratic mess created by over- ding of office staffs in Peking, ghai and dozens of other cit- he 1976 death of Mao Tse- and the rehabilitation of thou- of officials purged in his has swelled overstaffed agen- nd created tensions between ilitated older officials and ger ones who had held their

cent provincial broadcasts in- that only officials "in good h" can be transferred to the ir of Tibet, so it appears to be ger officials who are being en- ged — or probably in some ordered — to pack their bags.

Conciliatory Gestures

cing and the Dalai Lama, ac- ledged by many Tibetans as spiritual and temporal leader, in recent months made concil- gestures toward each other.

Dalai Lama, interviewed in msala, India, last week, spoke f the Chinese deputy premier, Xiaoping. China has released r Tibetan rebels from prison nvited several Tibetans who ed to India with the Dalai in 1959 after a revolt to re- or a visit.

the Dalai Lama, 44, angered hinese by announcing a visit, began this week, to Buddhist unities in Mongolia, a client of the Soviet Union, and to ow itself. A Chinese news y dispatch quoted with ap- l foreign press comment that Soviet Union's courting of hism is closely related to its scheme to form a chain of pro-Soviet or anti-Chinese governments to encircle China."

Since 1949, after a series of weak Chinese governments left the Tibetans mostly to themselves, the Communist government has sent in the army and re-established rule of the area as a part of China. There were a series of rebellions, culminating in an abortive uprising in 1959. Apparently confident of its control Peking released from prison 376 rebels captured in 1959 and pardoned about 6,000 others in March.

During the brief wall-poster campaign that swept China earlier this year, posters were said to have gone up in the Tibetan capital of Lhasa calling for Tibetan independence. Some posters also were said to have outlined several of the Tibetan grievances against the Chinese, including less responsibility and lower pay for Tibetans working in the same jobs as Chinese.

Sign of Confidence

Peking has signaled its confidence that the situation in Lhasa has updated sufficiently by organizing a major visit of foreign journalists resident in Peking. Journalists in small groups, usually not China specialists, have been allowed into Tibet occasionally in recent years, but two trips next month arranged by the Chinese Foreign Ministry will include about 54 China-watching journalists and their spouses.

So far, there are no rail lines to Tibet. This restricts the number of Chinese who can be sent there and maintained through airlifts and truck convoys over difficult roads. The Chinese news agency reported, however, on significant progress on the Qinghai-Tibet railway, expected to be completed sometime in the 1980s.

Peking says it sends only volunteers to Tibet, but former Chinese officials who have left China say that the government has always found it difficult to recruit for such remote areas and has had to forcibly transfer many people. An official news story recently praised a young couple who decided to "dedicate our youth to building a new Tibet."

Associated Press

NOT-SO-STRAIGHT FACE — Cadet appears to be repressing a sneeze in formation aboard South Korean Merchant Marine training ship Hanbada visiting Seattle.

UN Commissioner Asks Doubling Of Refugee Resettlement Places

GENEVA, June 14 (UPI) — The UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Poul Hartling, called today for a worldwide effort to double the number of places available for refugee resettlement and to provide more financial aid.

"I appeal to the international community, in its widest sense, to unite in a truly cooperative endeavor to double the places available for resettlement and provide the funds required for the sustenance of the refugees," Mr. Hartling said.

Since mid-1975, more than 185,000 Indochinese refugees have been resettled, but about 300,000 are still displaced. "The situation today, as never before, requires that nations individually and jointly take fundamental and far-reaching decisions to attend to the tragedy unfolding before us," he said.

Drowned Immigrants

HONG KONG, June 14 (Reuters) — Almost 250 bodies of illegal Chinese immigrants trying to sneak into Hong Kong have washed up on shore so far this year, police said today. This was 60 more than the official total for last year.

Border patrols have been stepped up this year, but an estimated 1,000 illegal immigrants have managed to evade capture and disappear into central Hong Kong each day. Officials estimate that about one in every 10 illegal immigrants tries to swim across, although the figure could rise in the summer. On Monday a teen-age girl was found strangled on the barbed-wire border fence, where she had apparently become entangled.

U.S. Study Finds Black Students Lag in College

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP) — More black students are enrolling in colleges, but they still lag far behind their white counterparts in getting into college and succeeding after they get there, a national advisory committee reported yesterday.

The panel, headed by Clark College President Elias Blake of Atlanta, was set up by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare two years ago to study black higher education. It complained that HEW's data is insufficient to provide detailed information on black students.

The panel also said that competency tests and other standardized examinations given at the high school level discriminate against blacks. It said that the federal government should try to stop the popular trend toward requiring such tests.

Progress noted by the panel included one finding that the number of blacks enrolled in fulltime higher education programs rose 35 percent to more than 1 million between 1968 and 1976.

Least 32 Perish Floods in Jamaica

NGSTON, Jamaica, June 14) — At least 32 persons ned and 25 are missing in s caused by two days of tor- l rains, authorities said today. e flooding washed out bridges roads, and ruined crops and s. Officials said that damage un into the tens of millions of rs. At the height of a cloud- late Tuesday and early yester- in Montego Bay, Jamaica's ipal resort, police said that the ess area came under as much feet (4.2 meters) of water.

Belgian Thieves Kill Postman

BRUSSELS, June 14 (AP) — Five hooded gunmen drove to the back door of a suburban post office today, shot and killed a postman and escaped with the equivalent of $1 million in old-age pensions, police reported.

A spokesman said that the gunmen struck this morning, grabbing money that was to be distributed to other post offices to pay pensioners tomorrow.

The police said that one of the gunmen opened fire immediately after they thieves drove up to the post office. His shots missed one employee but hit another.

Residents Tell of Hope for Revolt

Loyalty to Afghan Regime May Be Only on Surface

By Jonathan Randal

KABUL, Afghanistan (WP) — When the Marxist government held a fireworks display to celebrate the first anniversary of its revolutionary rule in April, the first explosions caught Kabul residents off guard.

Some drivers abandoned their cars in the middle of the street while others telephoned friends announcing that the long-promised counterrevolution had started.

In fact, the heavy display of armaments on the city streets — tanks, armored personnel carriers, army trucks and soldiers — made sure that rebels had no chance to create the disturbances they had been promising for weeks from their bases in Pakistan.

The only disturbance during the celebrations took the form of two small explosions that President Nur Mohammed Taraki somewhat unconvincingly tried to pass off at a news conference as sonic booms from jet planes flying overhead.

From the looks of banners and slogans all over town, Afghan loyalty to the government can scarcely be questioned.

Dubs Assassination

Yet residents here tell about activities in the hours after U.S. Ambassador Adolph Dubs was assassinated Feb. 14 that paint a different picture.

The assassination convinced many Afghans that the counterrevolution had started. Down came the red bunting from many buildings, a foreigner recalled. Off came the Khalq Party's red star insignia from army caps and uniforms and the plastic badges signifying party membership from suits and dresses.

Mr. Taraki explained at a news conference that he personally decries the practice of putting up red cloths printed with his portrait in shops all over the city. His denial of any personality cult, despite constant references to him as "great leader of the revolution" or occasionally as "genius writer" for his poetry, lacked the ring of total conviction.

Indeed, a visitor who sought to buy a cloth Taraki portrait from a friendly shoemaker was told it was impossible. "The party types obliged us to buy one and we have to display it," he explained.

A morality tale shown on television the other night illustrated the new order's accent on youth in a land traditionally deferential to elders.

A sick man lay in bed ministered by a money-grubbing mullah, or Moslem clergyman. Suddenly, like Superman, a young member of the Khalq (Masses) Party appeared clad in red shirt and pants and accompanied by an armed soldier. The young savior pulled off the mullah's beard, perhaps in a gesture meant to show the unmasking of a false prophet.

Whatever the salutary message intended, the playlet was beamed solely into the homes of those of the middle class who can afford television sets and quite probably are impervious to such exhortations.

The Khalq Party has rushed through land reform with more speed than preparation. Since the new year, about 700,000 acres have been distributed to 180,000 families and twice as much land will be handed out if the authorities are to be believed.

The Russians are said to be willing to pay the bill for the party's speed, which apparently is a function of its own compulsion to do something to win popular backing in the face of growing insurgency in the countryside.

No Seeds Provided

Neither seeds nor fertilizer were provided and no adequate land ownership surveys were done so that some recipients have been returning their deeds.

Many farmers refused to plant crops this winter once they knew land reform was coming. Combined with a bad drought and a shaky administration further weakened by a constant purges, that failure should cause a deficit of about 500,000 tons of wheat this year. Some areas, notably in the east and northwest, may face famine conditions late this year or early next year, according to specialists.

And as Eastern Europe shows, the bitterest legacy of such tough tactics is peasant suspicions for decades.

In any case, insecurity in much of the countryside and ham-handed reforms have combined to make major development schemes impractical for the time being.

"The only things that work here are the money market, which the government hasn't yet played with, and the repair squad which can patch up bomb or bullet damage overnight," a resident noted.

U.S. Baptists Choose Conservative Leader

HOUSTON, June 14 (NYT) — In a sharp move toward an extreme conservative position, the Southern Baptist Convention, the largest U.S. Protestant denomination, has elected the Rev. Adrian Rogers as president on the first ballot.

The election of an extreme conservative could signal a move by the 13.1-million member denomination away from mission work and toward insistence on orthodox belief, and perhaps will encourage the departure of the denomination's most liberal, socially activist wing. A resolution yesterday called for all officials to sign a statement that they accepted every word in the Bible as infallible. Rev. Rogers succeeds Dr. Jimmy Allen of San Antonio.

Bus, Taxi Strikes End as Panama Lowers Gas Price

PANAMA CITY, June 14 (AP) — The government agreed yesterday to lower the price of gasoline, prompting bus and taxi drivers to end a two-day walkout. However, schools and universities remained closed after two days of rioting over gas price increases in which at least one person died.

The cab drivers stopped working Monday to protest last week's 28-percent gasoline price increase and bus drivers went out in sympathy.

The rioting began Monday when national guardsmen used tear gas to break up a five-hour traffic jam caused by the taxi drivers.

Students and others who came out in support of the drivers Monday night rampaged through Panama City, attacked government-owned cars and stoned guardsmen who aimed tear gas at them.

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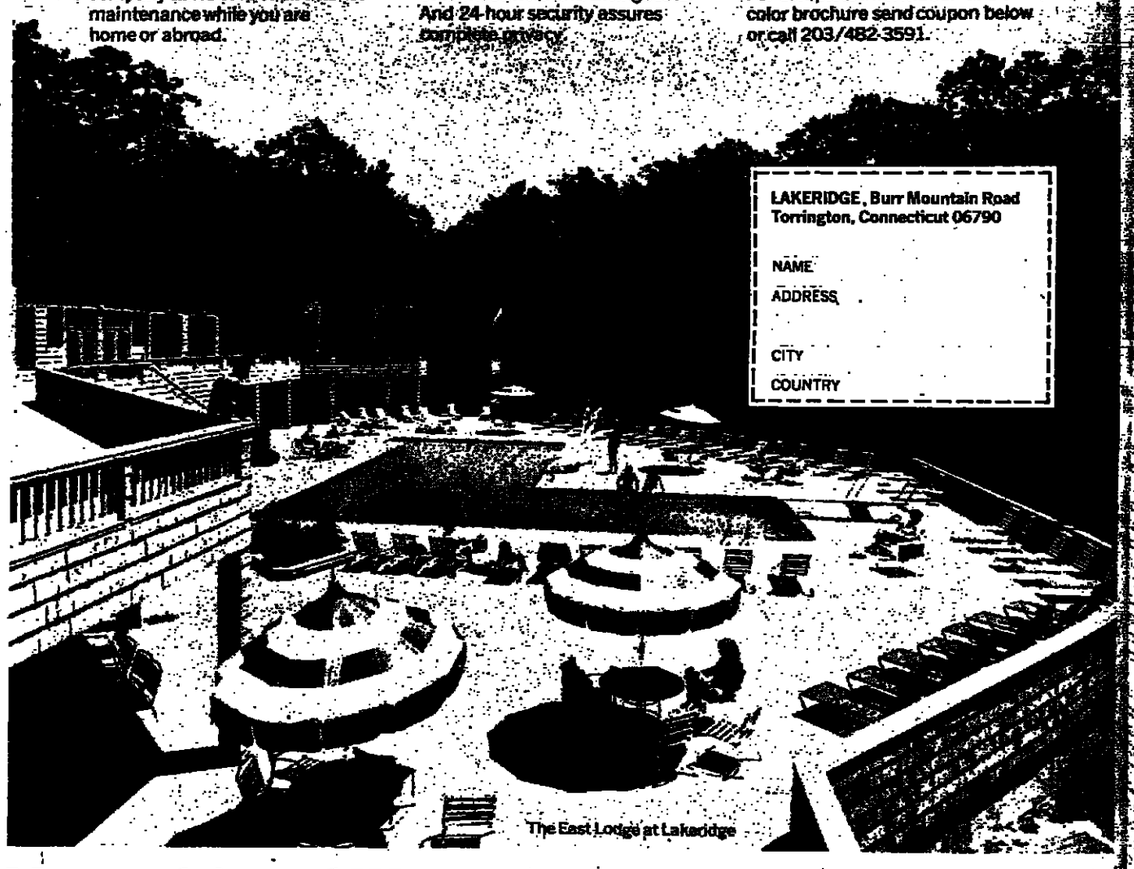

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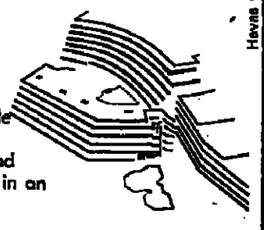

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Weekend

Want to Try Some Great Pasta? Roll Your Own. See Page 11W.

In a Jam? Don't Rely on Uncle Sam

By Ed Bruske

WASHINGTON — Around 10 million Americans traveled abroad last year. More are expected this year with increas- numbers venturing to out-of-the-way s in Third World and Eastern Bloc tries. Many will get in trouble.

reign jails hold 1,600 Americans. y of those are drug offenders, despite ous warnings from the State Depart- that drug laws overseas are not as nt as those here and in many cases are mely severe. An estimated 10,000 ricans will die overseas in 1979. An ld number will become destitute and re more than $1 million in emergency s. About 25,000 will report lost or n passports. Others will drop out of , prompting calls from worried rela- . More will fall ill and require medical tion that sometimes isn't readily avail-

ost will turn for help to the U.S. State rtment, in the person of an American ular official.

it-rate air fares and charters are at- ing growing numbers of elderly and g tourists. They are prime candidates trouble,says Alan Gise, director of eas services in the State Department's au of Consular Affairs. So far this six Americans required emergency cal evacuation from the People's Re- c of China. Three others have died

her duties require increasingly more tion. The London bureau, said Mr. handled about 200,000 visa requests couple of years ago. One million are ted this year.

th such demands and other pressures, ular officers, empowered to aid in ways Americans who encounter diffi- s abroad, may not always deliver the of service the American traveler ex- of his overseas representative. Many ricans have complained of a State De- nent they say is negligent and uncar-

you are one of those who expects the government to bail you out of every "forget it Charley,"says Barbara . "You ain't got nothin'. It's really ged my ideas about traveling. I feel l less secure."

ss Paley is administrative assistant to James Ambro (D-N.Y.). In 1976, Ambro and his staff investigated the ge disappearance of one of his constit- . The investigation lasted nearly a It uncovered more than anyone had ipated.

ne Bissell of Long Island, N.Y., disap- ed in October of 1976 near a mountain ge of Ecuador called Banos, about 70 s south of Quito, the capital. In Quito had split with her traveling companion, ralian Geraldine Crouch. They agreed eet in Banos a few days later.

hen Miss Crouch arrived in Banos, Bissell was nowhere to be found. In room at the pension, where she had ed Oct.3 and had paid for three days ing in advance, were all of her belong- clothes, camera, hiking boots.

n Oct.7, Miss Crouch returned to Qui- report to the U.S. Embassy that the ear-old Miss Bissell, an experienced ler, hiker and mountain climber, had ppeared. She traveled to and from s once again in search of her friend. lly, on Oct.21, she wrote Miss Bissell's nts.

I am afraid this is the most difficult r I have had to write. I only hope that have been contacted by the American ul in Quito as they promised and this hot the first indication you have ved. . ."

e Bissells have not seen or heard from daughter since.

nbro discovered that Jane Bissell was he only American missing in the An- mountains of Ecuador. Delilah Yod- social worker from Bethesda, Md., peared with a friend, James Her- rger of Philadelphia,just six months er.

ere the disappearances of Jane Bissell, lah Yoder and James Herchberger how related? Could the State Depart- t have prevented the occurences or more to assist in finding the apparent ms? Their families have spent thou- s of dollars and, in the Yoder case, ted their lives to the search. They say State Department did little to help.

"After more than a year," said David Yoder (Delilah Yoder's brother) at congressional hearings held in 1977, "we believe our efforts to learn the facts of this case have been severely hindered by the ineffective and unresponsive attitude of the State Department . . . We believe the available resources within our own government have not been properly or fully utilized. We believe that our feelings and perhaps even human lives are being sacrificed for 'diplomatic reasons' and are possibly being used as 'pawns in someone's political game.' "

The lesson to be learned from such cases, consular officials say, is that there is only so much the State Department can do, or will do, for troubled American travelers. Tourists must be more cautious.

Says one former consular official:"The United States government is not in the business of making sure you're not inconvenienced. It's in the business of making sure that you do not become an embarrassment to the U.S. government."

Barbara Watson, assistant secretary of state for consular affairs, concedes that consular officers cannot administer every case as efficiently and as compassionately as the department would like.

In the last year, the State Department has taken measures to improve services for travelers. On the home front, it has reorganized the Citizens Emergency Center in Washington to increase the Welfare and Whereabouts section staff from three persons to five. It discontinued the duty-officer system, where officers took calls for help at home, and placed an officer on duty at the center until midnight. The Consular Affairs office recently gained its own press office to inform potential travelers of possible dangers.

Still, the Consular Affairs office is understaffed. About 250 U.S. Foreign Service posts represent the United States around the world. More than 160 have two or just one full-time consular position. In some cases, one American official is responsible for all service-related duties in an entire country.

CONSULAR officers are sometimes hampered by more than their workloads and physical and emotional stress. Their activities are circumscribed by treaties, international law, U.S. foreign policy, local laws abroad and occasionally by U.S. statutes.

The State Department denied the Yoders information that it had gathered about their sister. In classic Catch-22 fashion, the government cited the Privacy Act as prohibiting it from divulging information without permission from Delilah Yoder.

The State Department cannot investigate disappearances, unless invited by the local police, without violating the host country's sovereignty.

Sometimes demands of American travelers border on the ridiculous.

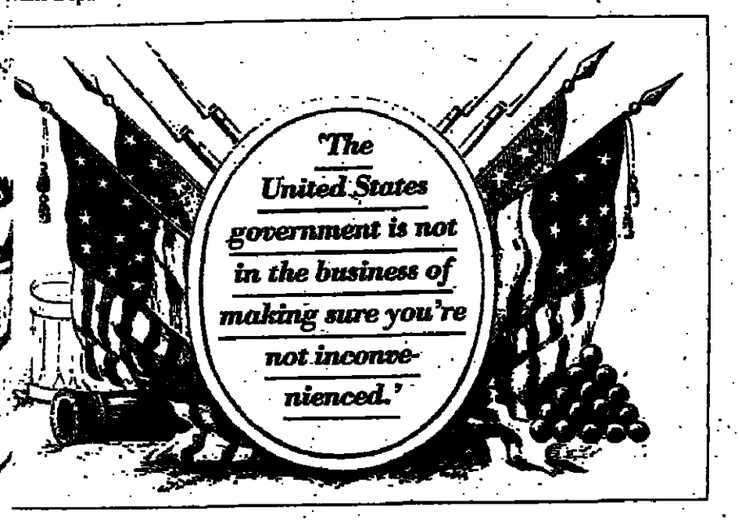
One former high ranking consular official, who served in both Enrope and Latin America, related the case of a man who had a seasonal job in New York, yearly flew abroad during the off season to visit relatives. Each year when it came time to fly back he claimed poverty and asked the embassy to be repatriated.

Though some consular officers may prove especially helpful, Americans should not expect unusual treatment, such as loans, free taxi service, travel arrangements or free shipment of bodies.

What you should expect is:

- Help in contacting relatives or friends if you become destitute, or repatriation (one-way tickets are issued on loan) and subsistence loans until your check from home arrives.
- Assistance in finding medical treatment or an English-speaking physician.
- Aid in times of civil unrest or natural disaster.
- Notification of relatives in the case of your demise, and arrangements for remains. (Remember that many areas do not practice embalming. Often bodies must be buried immediately.)
- Visitation from consular officials if you are arrested and some assurance that your rights under local and international laws are not violated.
- Help in locating missing persons.
- Issuance of a new passport if yours is lost or stolen.

The Washington Post



National Gallery, London

The idylls of Georges Seurat's "Bathers" a century ago have given way to beach jams almost everywhere, but splendor in the sun is still in reach.

Securing a Beachhead

By Elizabeth Venant

THE SUMMER of '78 was tough for beachniks. At a given time, 50,000 wildcat campers were pitching tents on the Cote d'Azur, raw sewage was running into the waters of the Costa des Sol and all of Italy's 30,350 hotels were booked up.

This year's sun and sand seekers will likely find a similar crush or worse. Spain expects to repeat its incredible record of 40 million tourists a year, while Greek travel officials are begging vacationers not to visit big-name islands during the high season months. For a number of fed-up Europeans, an increasingly attractive option is to search out shore space in the U.S. or the Caribbean.

But there is hope for beachcombers in the Old World. You can even stake out a strip of sand in mid-August, if you use your wits. Herewith, a beach-hunter's guide to Europe's sunniest countries.

FRANCE

When a yacht swishes in too close to the quay, gas fumes wash over the crowd at Sennequier, but nobody moves away. It can take half an hour to get a seat on the right side of the cafe — the only side habitues will accept and the kind of social nuance that makes St. Tropez one of the world's most snobbish resorts.

The fashionable time to go is June or September. (July and August is when the campers arrive.) Paris fashion models squeeze in between collections, along with gaggles of playboys, aristocrats and handsome, sandy-haired pimps who soak up the rays on variously prestigious stands. At Blouch, bronzers slip into bikini bottoms at the end of a long day's tanning. Elsewhere, nudity can officially bring down fines of more than $200.

As for the high season, the only crowd deterrent may be vanity. Comments an insider: "The girls are so good-looking they keep the uglies off the beach."

At other sandy edges of the hexagon — particularly Deauville, La Baule and the Sables d'Olonne — pile-ups resemble cartoonists' squiggles.

As part of a government effort to disperse the concentrations, the French railway is offering 40 percent reductions on train tickets to Brittany in June. For peak-season vacationers, the north shore is more peaceful and less developed than the southern. The popular port of St. Malo is a major exception. One picturesque area is St. Brieuc Bay, with small fishing villages and the chic resort of St. Quay Portrieux. Farther on are the sand beaches of Perros-Guirec — large, as north-shore beaches go — and the huge pink rocks of Ploumanach and Tregastel. The most typically rugged coast is at the west end of the peninsula, where cliffs reach heights of 200 feet and localities bear such names as Grande Peur (Great Fear).

But August tranquility may be surest in the Landes, the pine-forest region of southwest France where Atlantic strands are as wide as half a city block and sand dunes are Nags Head-high. At Lagune beach, south from the town of Arcachon, customers are so scarce that the soft-drink vendor rarely wanders far from the parking lot. One French family last summer complained of loneliness; this August, they're going to the Cote d'Azur.

SPAIN

Between the ticky-tacky Costa Brava and the skinny, gray beaches of the Costa del Sol, Spain has plenty of points of unspoiled charm. One of these is the hilltop village of Mojacar — primitive, moorish and white, overlooking the country and coast of Almeria, Spain's least developed province. Besides a nearby parador, one of state-owned inns located in notably scenic spots, Mojacar boasts two three-star hotels, a village square with four cafes and, close by, a beautiful stretch of beach and almost non-stop sunny days — the province has the least rainfall of any in Spain.

Another haven, blissfully adrift in the Balearics, is Formentera. An hour and a half by boat from trendy Ibiza, this little slip of an islet caters to artists, offbeats and anyone else who wants to be undynamic for a week or so. Those who have stayed there speak almost mystically about its anti-rat-race effect. A day's principal activity is to sprawl at the foot of a skyscraper cliff in a nameless turquoise cove. Most of the accommodations are bare-essential too, except for a couple of multi-star hotels. A cluster of low, white buildings at the port passes for "town."

Well off the usual tourist circuit is Galicia, the green hilly hump of northwest Spain that slopes down to Portugal. A spectacular fjordlike coast cradles small fishing villages as well as the large villas of Madrid's summer escapees. Located along the Rias Bajas, the lower river-cut shore, is La Toja, one of the country's most luxurious hotels, offering golf, tennis, water sports, boat maintencance and a hydrothermal spa. But, says a knowledgeable Spaniard, obtaining an August reservation takes ministerial-level connections.

There is hope for beachcombers . . . You can even stake out a strip of sand in mid-August, if you use your wits.

PORTUGAL

Rimmed by miles of sand, protected from excessive clutter by governmental building regulations, Portugal is a beach bum's paradise. Even along the Algarve, the country's busiest strand, the average ratio seems to be one bronzing body for every 1,000 or so feet of sand — and north of Lisbon, the Costa de Brata and Costa Verde are often semideserted. (When St. Matinho do Porto reported a more than threefold increase in its winter-to-summer population, that meant a jump from 300 to 1,000.)

With room to grow, the Portuguese are friendly toward vacationers, and accommodations are romantic and still remarkably inexpensive. Two couples can share a fisherman's cottage for $550 a month in season, $250 off.

On a windy promontory near Europe's westernmost point, a pair of vacationers can purchase a maximum of solitude and luxury at the Hotel do Guincho ("the Screech") for $70 a night.

ITALY

Here the beachnik can find another set of extremes. The Costa Smeralda, the 30-mile chain of rocky coves and sandy beachlets on Sardinia's northeast shore, is one of the world's most expensive watering holes. A suite at the Aga Khan's Cala di Volpe runs four figures a day, while normal rooms go for $120. There are certain services, however, in the high-priced spread. Guests who want to charter a yacht fill out a slip, and the following day the vessel is delivered like a morning paper.

The Aeolian (Lipari) Islands, seven protrusions off the coast of Sicily, form one of the more exotic archipelagoes in Europe. Among the attractions: a climb to the crater of Stromboli, a sulphurous mud-bath at the foot of a volcano and underwater fauna that includes swordfish, turtles and sea horses. There are black sand beaches on Vulcano and powder-white stretches on Lipari, which, at five miles by seven, is the largest of the islands. The French-run Club Lipari offers such options as a week's sail through the islands — or you can do the trip by fishing boat.

YUGOSLAVIA

The good news is that earthquake-hit Montenegro, which has the country's biggest sand beaches, reports almost half its hotels are back in operation. The Dalmation Coast was undamaged.

The bad news is that anyone who thinks Yugoslavia is "undiscovered," or close to it, is embarrassingly out of touch. In high season the largely pebbly Dalmation niches look like miniature Jones Beaches, while August traffic on the coast highway evokes memories of weekends on the Long Island Expressway.

Better summer bets are the offshore islands of Cres, Rab, Krk, Susac — or Korcula, Marco Polo's birthplace. Typically, their beaches are cleaner, sandier and less crowded, and the folklore is often totally untouristy. The shore is known as "the Coast of a Thousand Islands," and only 80 of them are inhabited.

Yugoslavia is still a bargain. A double room in a three-star hotel goes for a high-season $25, $15 in June and September. On the little isle of Hvar, these are sunny-day rates. Hotels here are so cocksure of good weather they'll refund 50 percent of your bill if it rains for three days during your stay, and 100 percent if it snows.

GREECE

The most popular Hellenic isles are Corfu, Crete, Mykonos and Rhodes, which makes them obvious spots to skip during July and August. The Cyclades, the archipelago closest to Athens, is the most frequented group of islands, while the Ionians, on the far side of Peloponnesus, are frequently ignored. At a small fishing village on Cefalonia, vacationers can rent typical Greek house, newly restored by the government in a historical preservation project.

To find other dream islands, smart travelers check for offbeat boat and plane connections. For instance, to get to Thasos, one of the greenest of all the islands, you catch a boat from the far-northern port of Kavalla, a spot not part of the average traveler's itinerary. Off the Turkish coast, Samos is graciously skirted with golden strands; at Lemnos, 10 foreigners constitute a tourist invasion.

TURKEY

In their quest for unsaturated resorts, Europeans have hit on the eastern shore of the Aegean. Here, the up-and-coming vacation spot is Kusadasi, a cruise-ship port of call and site of a Club Med. But Kusadasi is hardly spoiled. Located on what many Turks consider to be the coastline's most beautiful gulf, it has been cited by environmentalists as a model resort. The town has beds for 5,900 visitors and beach space for 15,000. There are an average of three and a half cloudy days a year.

For pure solitude, there is the shore of Dilek National Park, a 20-minute drive south of town. An Australian, there last June, reports a crowd of five people in the only congested spot — and miles of empty beach.

Five miles north of Kusadasi are the imposing ruins of Ephesus, where, according to the Pliny, "all Asia" erected the Temple of Diana, one of Antipater's Seven Wonders of the ancient world. St. Paul preached Christianity to the Ephesians, and the Virgin Mary is said to have lived out her days in a house nearby.

MOROCCO

During the past 20 years, Morocco has been building modern beach hotels, increasing its tourist capacity from 14,000 to 60,000. For a long time, only the Atlantic coast was developed, but in the past decade attention has been turned to the ritzier Mediterranean coast.

Along the Atlantic, Agadir, with its concentration of hotel blocks, is the most heavily built-up resort. East of Tangier, the newer complex at Restinga boasts about 20 miles of beaches; Nador and Saidia, near the Algerian border, are smaller watering holes.

Morocco's most surprising stretch of coast, however, is the Rif, where the mountains plunge down to the Mediterranean. The approach to the bay of Al Hoceima, one of the country's major resorts, has been compared to a view of San Francisco Bay, and its surroundings — cedars and pines, along with the mandatory olive and almond trees — is evocative of parts of Europe. The zigzag shore shelters Quemado Bay and simple villages devoid of modern construction.

TUNISIA

Sophisticated, European-style hotels, set on enormous chunks of landscaping, attract the kind of independent travelers who normally eschew tourist complexes. Unsolicited raves characterize these modern retreats as ideal pampering spots for the work-weary, and their strands are some of the last unspoiled beach frontiers within easy reach of Europe.

On the 15-mile beach that runs between Monastir and Sousse, hotels average more than half a mile of strand apiece. Low-slung and secluded, they minimally offer tennis and a swimming pool, and bars, a disco or nightclub. The Sahara Beach, the largest hotel enclave, has a stable of Arabian horses.

One of the country's most exclusive hotels, the Dar Jerba, on the southern isle of Jerba, encompasses an incredible 100 acres. Around it life as it has been lived for centuries is little changed. The islanders bake their famous pottery in ancient underground kilns, men dive for sponges that village women spread to dry. A Roman road which connects the island to the mainland has been repaired once since the Romans left.

Other resort areas are Hammamet, a swish scallop of a bay. Bizerte in the verdant north and the wealthy suburbs of Tunis. Here the hill perch of Sidi-Bou-Said offers a stunning view of the bay. Known for its beauty, this tiny town of blue-shuttered houses and cobblestone streets is full of cafes where the pace of life is summed up in the major occupations — drinking mint tea and betting on turtle races.

International Diary

Austria

ERL to Sept. 30. Passion play.(Passionspiele Erl, Tyrol. Tel:(5373) 8139)

HOHENEMS (Vorarlberg), June 16-July 1, Schubert festival under Hermann Prey includes Sviatoslav Richter, Peter Schreier, Alexis Weissenberg, Franz Schubert Quartet and more. (Schubertiade, A6845 Hohenems, Postfach 61. Tel: 55-76-20-91)

SALZBURG, European Master Quartets Series, June 21-July 2, with Franz Schubert Quartet of Vienna, June 21-22; Vienna String Quartet, June 23-24.

VIENNA, to June 24, Vienna 1848-1918 continues with the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, the Lasalle Quartet, the Philharmonic Orchestra of Czechoslovakia, "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Frau Ohne Schatten," and more.

Belgium

BRUSSELS, millenium celebration continues with Maurice Bejart at the Theatre Royale de la Monnaie, June 18-20 and 29; events for children in Brussels Park on Wed. afternoons, to Sept. 2.

CHIMAY Festival, June 16-July 8. Music Group of London, June 16; Medici String Quartet, June 17; Kisler Trio, June 23; Alan Weiss, June 24. (5 rue de Virelles, 6460 Chimay. Tel: (60) 21-29-29)

DE HAAN, June 17, village festival with procession of dragon and devil-costumed townsmen.

OOSTDUINKERKE, shrimp festival, June 23-24, with shrimp fishing contest on horseback and for children, dancing, market and parade.

TONGRES and SAINT-TROND, basilica concert series to July 8 with the Belgian National Orchestra, June 16; Brabant Chamber Orchestra, June 20; Bochum Municipal Orchestra, June 23; Pro Arte Orchestra of Munich, June 27. (Basilica Concerten-Festival van Vlaanderen, Kiekenstraat 15, 3700 Tongres. Tel: (12) 23-39-14)

Britain

ALDEBURGH, to June 25, music, exhibits, opera, in honor of Benjamin Britten with Julian Bream, "Eugene Onegin" conducted by Mstislav Rostropovich, Peter Pears, the Gabrieli Quartet and more. (Tel: 72885-2935)

BERKSHIRE, The Ascot, (horseraces) June 19-22.

GLYNDEBOURNE, opera festival continues to Aug. 7 with Beethoven's "Fidelio" and Haydn's "La Fedeltà Premiata," Monteverdi's "Il Ritorno d'Ulisse," Strauss' "Schweigsame Frau" and Mozart's "Cosi Fan Tutte." (Glyndebourne Festival Opera, Glyndebourne, Lewes, Sussex BN8 5UU, England.)

LONDON, Greenwhich festival, to June 24, in southeast borough. Dance, jazz, pop and classical music, opera, poetry competition, theater, wine festival, with James Galway, Christina Ortiz, the English Chamber Orchestra and many more. (Tel: 854-52-50) . . . June 16, the Queen's cavalry celebrates her birthday by "trooping the colors" in a mid-morning parade . . . Air Tattoo at Wimbleton, June 23-24 . . . Wimbledon Tennis, June 26-July 8.

Denmark

FREDERIKSUND, June 22-July 8, Viking festival with pageant, special games and daily banquet with traditional foods.

HELSINGOR, June 22-24, Tour de Zealand sailing competition with over 1,600 sail boats.

ODENSE, Hans Christian Anderson Festival, July 17-Aug. 11, with daily performance of "The Elfen-Mount."

MIDSUMMER CELEBRATIONS, June 23, nationwide.

Finland

JOENSUU, folk festival with bell-chiming and folk concerts, June 16-17.

VAASA, to June 17, music, art, drama festival.

ST. JOHN'S EVE FESTIVITIES, June 22, with skiing competition in Kilpisjarvi; fireworks and celebrations in Helsinki, Kalajoki, Kaniajarvi, Lappajarvi, Pyhatunturi, Rovaniemi.

MIDSUMMER CELEBRATIONS, June 23-24, nationwide.

France

ARLES, June 23-Aug. 8, music and dance festival with Alvin Ailey, Joseph Russillo, Paris Opera dancers, Stuttgart Chamber Orchestra. (Bureau du Festival, 35 place de la Republique, 13200 Arles. Tel: (90) 96-47-00)

BOURGES fair, June 16-24.

DIVONNE, June 15-July 6, chamber music festival with Bernard Gavoty and Katia and Marielle Labeque, June 15; Claudio Arrau, June 18; Pinchas and Eugenia Zuckerman and Carlos Bonell, June 20; Sarrebruck instrument Ensemble with soprano Elise Ross, June 22.(Casino de Divonne, 01220 Divonne-les-Bains. Tel: (50) 20-06-63)

LYONS, to June 29. Theater, classical music and jazz, puppet theaters, silent film series with performances of Orchestra of Lyons; improvisation competition for piano, organ and jazz musicians, June 19. (Hotel de Ville, 6e div./2e bureau, 69009 Lyon. Tel (78) 28-50-31)

NICE, festival of sacred music, continues to July 4 with performances of "Te Deum," "De Profundis," and organ recital by Gaston Litaize and Charles Peguy's "Passion," by the Nice Opera. (Opera de Nice. Tel: (93) 85-67-31)

PARIS, Festival de l'Ile de France in parks and churches around Paris continues with Les Menestriers, June 16; Orchestra Pierre Marie-Portales June 17; Orchestra de Chambre Audonia, June 24.(15 Avenue Montaigne, Paris 8. Tel: 359-31-13)

SAINT-DENIS, to June 28, music festival with Parrain Quartet, June 21; Steve Reich, June 23; Strasbourg Philharmonic, June 26; Sviatoslav Richter, June 28. (Centre Culturel Communal, 61, bld. Jules Guesde, 93200 Saint-Denis. Tel: (1) 243-30-97)

SEINE-MARITIME, Festival d'Ete continues at Eglise de Neufchatel-en-Bray and Chateau de Bolbec, June 16 and 19; Eglise de Criel-sur-Mer, June 17; Chateau de Lillebonne, June 21; Eglise de Saint-Saens, June 23; Eglise de Caudebec-en-Caux, June 24; and in Rouen, June 26-27.

STRASBOURG, music festival, to June 24, with Studio 111, Krystian Zimerman, Robert Aussel, Paris Orchestra Ensemble, Strasbourg Philharmonic and more. (S. Wolf, 24 rue de la Mesange, 67081 Strasbourg. Tel: (88) 32-43-10)

TOULON, music festival through July 13. Talich Quartet of Prague June 19; Roger Delmotte June 26. (Palais de la Bourse, Avenue Jean Moulin, 83000 Toulon.) . . . Aeronautic and space exhibit, June 20-24.

Holland

HOLLAND FESTIVAL, continues in Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Scheveningen to June 23 with "The Irish and Hebrew Lesson" a play in English, the Netherlands Dance Theater, the Radio Philharmonic Orchestra, Wagner's "Tristan Isolde," London Contemporary Dance Theater, the Netherlands Chamber Choir. (Willemsparkweg 52, Amsterdam.)

ARNHEM, to mid-Aug, old crafts demonstration on park site of 70 farms, windmills and old Dutch houses.

ROTTERDAM, international poetry festival to June 16.

BOLSWARD, Friesland, June 20-23, regional folklore festival, markets, music.

GRONINGEN, June 16-17, international rowing races.

WARFFUM, to June 16, International folklore festival, parade, market and antique fair.

Iceland

NATIONAL DAY celebrations, June 17 throughout Iceland.

Ireland

BUNDORAN, June 24-26, lobster festival, fishing and eating.

CASTLE BAR, June 28-July 1, four-day noncompetitive walk through the countryside.

LISTOWEL, June 26-July 1, Writers Week with workshops, exhibits, lectures and readings with many young authors presenting their work.

Italy

FLORENCE, to July 1, Maggio Musical, music, opera, ballet at Teatro Comunale. (Tel: (55) 216 253) . . . Soccer game played in 16th-century costumes; processions and flag-throwing precede game, June 24 and 28.

SPOLETO, June 27 to July 15, Festival of Two Worlds, theatrical, musical and film programs, organized by Giancarlo Menotti.

Luxembourg

ECHTERNACH, to July 15 festival including Claudio Arrau, Alexis Weissenberg, Lazar Berman, Pinchas Zukerman, Gidon Kremer and Tilmon Grimalaia. (Festival d'Echternach, Syndicat d'Initiative, Echternach.)

MIDSUMMER celebrations June 23, throughout Luxembourg.

Norway

HARSTAD, June 16-24, folklore program and exhibits, historical plays in open-air theater.

KONSBERG, June 27-July 1, international jazz festival, concerts and jam sessions held in an abandoned silver mine.

Portugal

LISBON, June 20-28, Iberian music week.

SANTAREM, through June 20, international fair with folk dancing, fireworks, Portuguese cowboys, bullfights.

Scotland

CASTLE FRASER (near Aberdeen) Grampian Festival, June 15-17, medieval costume banquet, theater.

AYR, June 16-24, Robert Burns Festival with discussions of the poet's life and work, concerts, films and folk nights.

Spain

CAMUNAS, TOLEDO, Dancers and Sinners festival with medieval dancing and costumes June 14-17.

GRANADA, June 25-July 6, international music and dance festival, with Ballet Nacional Espanol, Paris Opera ballet, Royal Philharmonic of London, and more. (International Festival of Music and Dance, Carrera del Darro 29, Apartado 64, Granada.)

Sweden

MIDSUMMER celebrations, June 23, with maypole dancing, throughout Sweden.

Switzerland

INTERLAKEN, June to Sept., open-air production of "William Tell," every Thurs. and Sat. (Tell Bureau, Bahnhofstrasse 5, 3800 Interlaken: Tel 036-22-37-22)

LAUSANNE, to July 3; violinist Nathan Milstein with the Dresden Staatskapelle June 19; Dresden Staatsoper with "Pelleas et Melisande," June 20; "L'Enlevement au Serail," June 21; "The Enchanted Flute," June 23-24. (Theatre Municipal de Lausanne. Tel: 021-22-64-33)

MURREN, June 24-July 8, international high alpine ballooning weeks.

ZURICH, to June 30; city opera completes Monteverdi cycle with "Ritorno d'Ulysse In Patria," June 17 and 19; "l'Orfeo," June 20 and 28.(Internationale Juni-Festwochen, Postfach CH-8023 Zurich.)

Turkey

EDIRNE Free-style Turkish wrestling, June 19-25.

ISTANBUL, June 20-July 15, international arts and culture festival includes Budapest Philharmonic, Janacek and Alban Berg Quartets, Turkish music, and dance and theater groups.

West Germany

HERRENHAUSEN, June 17-Aug. 19, garden series of Britten's "Turn of the Screw," Handel's "Giulio Cesare" and Offenbach's "La Belle Helene," ballet and more.

BERLIN, international film festival June 22-July 3 . . . Festival of World Cultures with black pop and jazz music, prose and poetry readings by African and Latin American writers, June 22-July 15.

BONN, flower show of 247 acres continues through Oct.; also festivals and performances.

GOTTINGEN, June 15-19, Handel festival.

KONSTANZ, June 19-July 17, music festival.

MUNSTER, June 15-16, jazz with David Liebman, John Scofield, Frank Wright, Philippe Catherine, Charlie Mariano and more. (ASIA Uni Munster, Schlossplatz 1, 4400 Munster, West Germany.)

WURZBURG, to June 23, Mozart festival.

Yugoslavia

LJUBLIANA, summer festival, June 19-Aug. 25 includes Leningrad and Liverpool Philharmonics, the Scottish Baroque Ensemble, the Sydney String Quartet, ballet, opera and mime groups.

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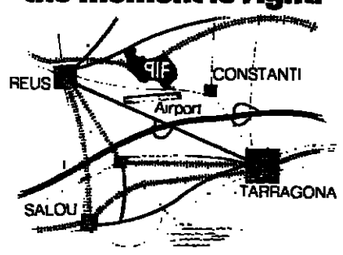

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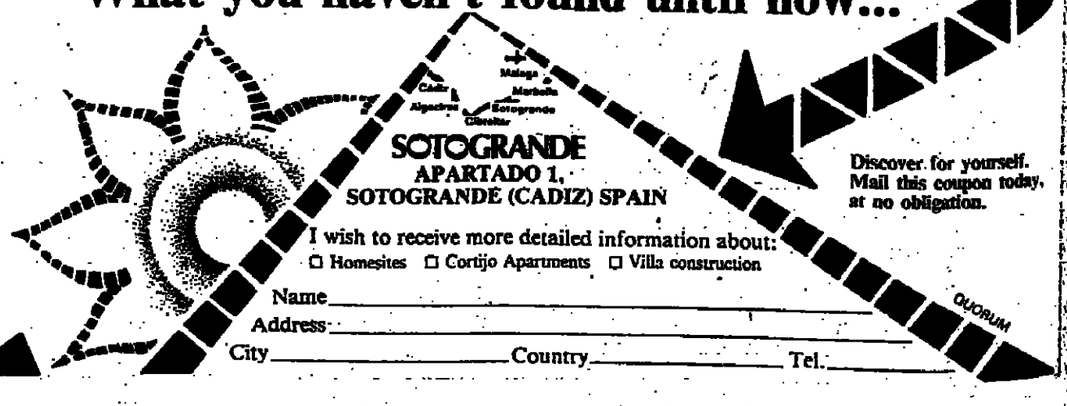

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Food

Great Pasta: Rolling Your Own

By Nancy Jenkins

ROME — "The secret of making good pasta is in the wrists," said Giulia, flexing her thick arms to show me the pushing action that comes from the heel of the hand. "Fortunately, I have wrists like my poor mother, may she rest in peace, and her mother before her. That's why I'm so good at making pasta."

The staple food of Italians, the chief glory of Italian cuisine, pasta can be simple, dressed with oil and garlic, a stuffing for the stomachs of the poor.

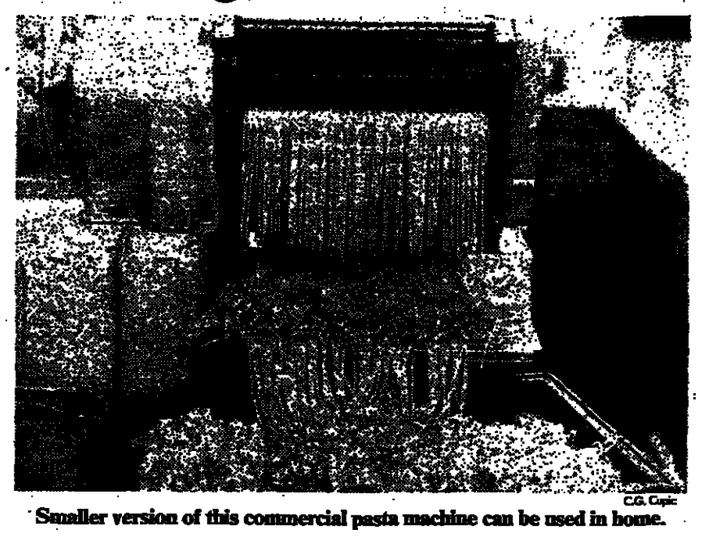
Or wrapped around a forcemeat of veal and Parmesan, flavored with nutmeg, with a thick cream sauce, it can be food for *principesse* and the tycoons of the north.

Pasta making is a tradition that is dying out, a victim of the pressures of modern life. Few women have the time to make it at home. Giulia still does, but only on Sundays and feast days, and rather than using those strong, supple wrists, more often she rolls it out with the help of her *macchina*, a device that turns out paper-thin sheets of pasta *sfoglia* almost effortlessly.

You begin with flour and eggs. It is difficult to say what their precise proportions should be for so much depends on the weight of the eggs, the quality of flour, the humidity in the air that day. Start with 1½ cups of flour and two eggs. Later, if the dough is too sticky, you can add more flour. If it is too stiff, a teaspoonful or more of olive oil or water will make it easier to handle. The flour should be ordinary white flour, not self-rising or cake flour.

You need a big working surface, preferably of wood — although formica will do — a clean, unpainted wooden or formica countertop, a bread board if you have it.

Dump the flour into the middle of your work surface and mound it into a volcano shape. Make a deep well in the center and break two eggs into it. Using your fingers or a fork, stir the eggs until they are mixed together and, as you stir, draw the surrounding flour into the eggs from the inside walls of the well. Don't give up if the walls of the volcano break down and egg spreads over the work surface. Just push it all together and work it with your hands until there is no more runniness from the eggs.



C.G. Capic

Smaller version of this commercial pasta machine can be used in home.

If you think it is still too sticky to work with, you can add a bit more flour, but remember that the dough will change consistency as you work it.

Knead the ball of dough, as you knead bread, pushing with the heel of your hand, folding the top over, giving it a quarter turn, and pushing again. It is the most important step in pasta making and the most tiring because the dough is much stiffer than bread dough. You must knead it for 8 to 10 minutes. You will be surprised how long 10 minutes can be when you're kneading pasta dough. In the end you should have a compact ball, stiff but not rigid or dry, and with a glossy sheen, especially if you have added a bit of oil while kneading.

Put it aside, covered with plastic wrap to keep it from drying out, and let it rest for at least 10 minutes. If it is securely covered, it can rest for several hours. Clean off the work surface, have a cup of tea, give your arms a rest.

IF YOU have decided to roll out the pasta by hand, you must have a proper rolling pin, a long narrow pin of the same diameter the entire length. A clean, unpainted broom handle will do if you have nothing else, but don't make the mistake of using a tapered rolling pin or, as I once did, an empty wine bottle.

Divide the dough in half and cover the part you are not working with. Roll the dough out in a circle, trying to exert equal pressure across the pin by moving your hands along it. Roll the pin toward the edge of the dough but not past it; then let the pin roll back and push it out again. This will prevent the edges of the dough from cracking and splitting. Turn the circle of dough as you roll it. At this point you must also begin to stretch the dough as you roll it, by flipping the end around the rolling pin and pulling it gently away from you. Just remember that it is not pie crust; you are not pressing it into the work surface, but spreading and stretching. Don't take too long with this process or the dough will dry out and refuse to stretch.

With a pasta machine the process is much quicker and easier. Little *macchine* have been made in Italy for years and are now being exported. Mine is an Imperia, which costs about 20,000 lire ($25) in Rome. There are cheaper models, but the Imperia is sturdy and it has the advantage of changeable cutting blades.

Divide your dough into four parts and cover those you are not working. Open the rollers of the machine to their widest and insert the dough — roll it through the widest opening several times, and then step down the opening a notch. Each time you roll it through, step the opening down another notch until you have reached the thickness that you want. You will now have a long, slender ribbon of pasta which you must lay over a chair back or on a countertop to dry. Put a dish towel over the surface before you lay the pasta on it. Then proceed with the other pieces of dough.

Dough rolled out by hand takes longer to dry than machine-rolled dough. The point is to have the dough dry enough so that it will not stick together when you cut it, yet not so dry that it will break and crack.

If you are doing this by hand, roll the dried dough up like a fat, loose jelly roll and slice it with a knife in the thickness you want. Or you can feed your machine-rolled dough back through the cutting blades set to the desired width. Unfold the pasta ribbons and spread them out on a cloth to dry for another five minutes. The pasta is now ready for cooking. If you want to store the pasta, curl the ribbons, four or five strands at a time, into bird-nest-shaped rolls before the final drying. They can then be kept in the cupboard for several weeks.

To cook the pasta, bring four liters of water to a rapid boil, salt it (according to the saltiness of the sauce you will serve), and when it comes back to a boil, drop the pasta in all at once. Fresh pasta cooks in seconds. Giulia's method of timing it is to say an Ave Maria, but novices should test it every few seconds until it is properly *al dente*. Drain it immediately, or pull it out of the boiling water with a pasta fork, turn it into a warm bowl, and toss it with your sauce. This must be done as rapidly as possible.

Fresh, home-made pasta is delicious on its own, of course, served with butter and freshly grated Parmesan cheese, or with the best quality olive oil in which you have heated a couple of cloves of chopped garlic. It is even better with a more elaborate sauce. These two recipes will provide for about six servings Italian style, that is, as a first course with more to follow. As a main course, they will serve four generously.

Fettucine alla Papalina

2 tablespoons butter, or butter and oil
1 small onion, thinly sliced
200 grams (about 6 ounces) of peas, preferably the tiny, sweet Roman peas now in season, but if you must, frozen peas will do
100 grams (about 3 ounces, or 6 slices) pancetta (unsmoked Italian bacon) or unsmoked ham, cut in strips
4 eggs
4 tablespoons freshly grated Parmesan cheese
salt and pepper to taste
1-2 tablespoons butter

This is a Roman recipe and, depending on your authority, either a descendent or an ancestor of the simpler *spaghetti alla carbonara*.

1. First cook the peas. Lightly saute the sliced onion in the butter until it is soft but not brown. Add the ham or bacon, then the peas, and stir until the bacon fat begins to run and the peas are well-coated. Cover the pan and cook the peas over a gentle flame for 10 to 15 minutes, until they are tender. They should cook in their own moisture, but you may need to add a tablespoon or two of water to keep them from sticking.

2. Beat the eggs in a large bowl and add the Parmesan, a little salt, and a lot of freshly ground pepper. Mix well.

3. Cook your home-made *fettucine* until it is *al dente*. Drain it and very quickly, while it is still hot, mix it in the bowl with the eggs and cheese. Speed is essential as the eggs must thicken around the hot pasta without being reheated.

4. Add the peas and bacon and the remaining butter cut in little knobs. Pass a bowl of freshly grated Parmesan cheese to sprinkle over the pasta.

Note: To make *spaghetti alla carbonara*, you simply leave out the peas. Brown the bacon in butter and oil and proceed with the recipe, adding the bacon at the last minute.

Pesto alla Genovese

2 cups fresh basil, leaves only, washed and dried
quarter cup pine nuts
half cup grated cheese, preferably a combination of Pecorino Romano and Parmesan, or you can use all Parmesan; the important thing is that the cheese should be freshly grated
2 or 3 cloves of garlic chopped
salt to taste
half cup or more best-quality olive oil

This is a summertime sauce from the Ligurian coast around Genoa. It is simple to make if you have a blender or a food processor.

1. Put all the ingredients except the oil in the blender or processor and whirl them until they are well chopped and mixed.

2. With the machine still operating, slowly pour in the olive oil in a steady stream. The mixture should have the consistency of a thick mayonnaise.

3. Just before serving, add two tablespoons of the hot water in which you have cooked your pasta to thin the sauce. Mix the sauce well with the hot pasta and serve. Additional Parmesan is not served with this dish.

Hotels

Where the Diplomats Stay in D.C.

By Deborah Ward

WASHINGTON — West German government officials usually stay at the Watergate Hotel. Japanese foreign ministers often pick the Madison. British officials are frequent guests at the Wardman Towers. And French dignitaries tend to stay at the Hay-Adams or the Fairfax.

All these hotels, as well as a few others, regularly receive foreign officials as guests. To ease their stay, many hotelkeepers make a point of providing foreign newspapers, special meals and other amenities for their international guests.

The city is taking on more and more of an international look not only because of these special services but through a number of downtown renewal projects. More ethnic restaurants dot city streets, more supermarkets carry international goods, a wide range of foreign airlines now have city ticket offices and new parks with European touches are being built.

Washington's major international attraction is Embassy Row, an area no other U.S. city boasts. Although most visiting heads of state who come to the nation's capital stay at Blair House, the official residence provided by the U.S. government for these visitors, some embassies provide accommodations for high-ranking officials at the embassy itself.

If a large contingent of foreign officials accompany a visiting head of state, however, the embassy will work with its favorite hotels in arranging accomodations. While Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira recently stayed at Blair House, a number of ministers were wined and dined at the Madison Hotel. "There is no special reason what we choose the Madison," explained an embassy spokesman. "It's just convenient and everyone likes their services and hospitality."

A spokeswoman at the British Embassy said the Madison was far too expensive for British government visitors. "Some of our officials stay at Wardman Towers to be close to the embassy, or, if they need to be close to the White House, either the Sheraton Carlton or the Hay Adams."

The French embassy has no particular choices and their officials stay at several hotels based on convenience, services and price.

Now, however, there is a hotel where French officials may be inclined to stay on a regular basis.

It's the Hay-Adams. Located next to Lafayette Square, the 52-year old hotel, which offers a superb view of the White House, was recently purchased by Frenchman Georges Mosse.

Mr. Mosse plans to refurbish the hotel in French style to attract not only French visitors but a larger international clientele as well. The hotel's previous management worked regularly with a number of embassies, but the new owner hopes to raise the hotel's status a bit.

Most of the hotels in the top echelon display a distinctive European flair. The Madison, for example, is richly decorated with deep-pile carpets, rosewood paneling, chandeliers of Czech crystal and elegant period furniture. The hotel also has a high-quality dining room dubbed The Montpelier Room, an English Pub called the Retreat, a coffee shop called just that and a Montpelier Lounge.

The Fairfax Hotel, which is located in the heart of the embassy section, also is frequented by diplomats and foreign officials. The Fairfax is brimming with antiques and offers guests two first-class restaurants, the Jockey Club and the Sea Catch.

The Sheraton Carlton Hotel is another European-style establishment and it was modeled after, in some ways, the Meurice Hotel in Paris. The Carlton not only provides continental breakfast, teas and lunches in the lobby court, but it also serves elegant French meals in the main dining room.

A few other hotels dabble in international mannerisms. At the Embassy Row Hotel, the staff addresses guests as either "Monsieur" or "Madame." The operators at the L'Enfant Plaza Hotel greet callers with a cheery "bonjour."

While there are about 40 hotels in the city, only about six or seven are constantly sought after by visiting foreign officials. Even despite the recent surge in new hotel construction in the area, the managements of these few hotels are convinced they will retain their steadfast international clientele.

After all, their embassy-like services, continental ambience and old world charm have already won over many regular guests. But perhaps the most obvious key to their success in attracting international visitors lies in one hotel staffer's explanation. "They keep returning," he said, "because we make them feel at home."

Spending a Sunday

Barcelona: Rambling and Gaudi

Another Sunday has rolled around. What to do? The movies, a flower show, a concert? As one alternative, Weekend suggests a simple stroll through the streets of your city — you may find several pleasant surprises. From time to time, Weekend correspondents will report on the Sunday joys of their own towns. And readers are invited to submit suggestions. Address them to Weekend Editor, International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, F F-92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. For starters, here's some advice on Barcelona and Frankfurt.

BARCELONA — If you happen to be in Barcelona, the problem is not what to do on a Sunday but how to do it all.

At the risk of having to wait for the coffee-making machine to warm up, start your day at 9 a.m. at a sidewalk cafe, preferably in the neighborhood of the flower-filled Las Ramblas boulevard or the big Plaza de Catalunya.

After breakfasting on coffee and a roll — or, if you really want to go native, on squashed tomato and olive oil on bread — take a taxi to the unfinished Sagrada Familia church. It is not far and the fare will be low. This unusual structure, which will probably still be a monument in your grandchildren's day, is the master work of unorthodox Catalonian architect Gaudi, whose work is highly individualistic and a delight to the eye.

If you hurry you can squeeze in a visit to a museum. A number of them are open on Sunday mornings. One of the most rewarding is the Picasso Museum (Calle Montcada 15), with its collection of the early works of the Spanish genius of modern painting. On Sundays it is open from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m..

If you prefer action, take in the dancing of the Sardana, the regional dance, on the steps of the cathedral in the old part of town. The music usually starts about 10:30 or 11:00. Far from being a quaint bit of folklore preserved by a handful, it is a living art. If you feel the rhythm, you can join in too. Most Catalonians will be flattered.

Hobbyists might like to browse at the open-air stamp and coin market, open for business every Sunday morning at the Plaza Real. Alternatively there is an art market at the Plaza del Pino on Sunday mornings, where you can buy original paintings. Haggle about prices. It's expected.

For a pleasant leisurely lunch, go early (about 1 p.m.) and beat the crowd. You might take the little passenger boat which leaves every half hour from Puerta de la Paz (that's the square at the port end of the Ramblas with the big statue of Columbus) to La Escollera, across the harbor at the end of the breakwater. There you'll find several bars and restaurants specializing in sea food.

Dawdlers will enjoy Montjuich Park on a hill above the city. It features an ancient castle-fortress overlooking the port, with lush tropical and flowered botanical gardens. For art lovers, Montjuich has the Catalonia Museum of ceramics, frescoes and sculptures of Pyrenees churches and the airy, avant-garde Joan Miro museum. It even has a touristy "village" depicting various forms of Spanish architecture. Cuidadela Park is mainly for strolling, with shaded lanes and a man-made waterfall. But it has a well populated zoo, complete with albino gorilla.

Bullfights at the main bullring, Barcelona's Monumental, start at 5:30 p.m. Go early. It really begins on time.

Don't dawdle if you want to catch a soccer match at the elegant Nou Camp stadium. Kick-off is normally at 8 p.m. sharp.

—HARRY DEBELIUS, STEVEN GREENHOUSE

Jazzing Around in Frankfurt

FRANKFURT — Sunday morning elbow-bending to a Dixieland beat may seem like an odd combination, but in Frankfurt the ubiquitous *Fruehschoppen* offers such things as the opportunity to do some stomping at the Schlachthof.

A *Fruehschoppen* can be loosely translated as an "eye-opener," but in a more literal sense it means "a morning drink." The informal Sunday-morning scenes usually occur in guest houses to the tune of "Didn't He Ramble" or other Dixieland standards. During the warmer months the musicians often also can be found in outdoor beer gardens.

Frankfurt's Schlachthof-Gaststaette is a good place to start. It's the restaurant of the *Schlachthof*, the city's slaughterhouse (no, there isn't a Slaughterhouse Five) in the Sachsenhausen section (also noted for its cider taverns) on the Main River bank at Deutschherrnufer 36-42. It features a *Fruehschoppen* each Sunday beginning at 11:30 a.m. and normally lasting until about 2:30 p.m. Entrance fee for adults is 3 marks (about $1.50). Kids are admitted free.

The music varies from rock 'n' roll to New Orleans jazz and even to romping jazz-pop, played by local groups such as Fats and His Cats. The music is loud and rambunctious and the kids get into the act by folding the schedules found on the tables into airplanes and flying them all over the room, quite often with barrel rolls directly into the patrons' beer glasses. Waitresses hustle between bar and tables, elbowing their way through the usually crowded room with trays full of beer, schnaps, wine and soft drinks. A menu offers such snacks as goulash soup with bread, a farmer's omelette, on through to Wiener schnitzel with French fries and salad, all at moderate prices.

Frankfurt's city fathers also are promoting jazz. Each Sunday morning until early September the courtyard of the Frankfurt Historical Museum at Saalgasse 19 is the setting for the Jazz im Museum series of concerts which begin at 11 a.m. These concerts offer a cross-section of the European jazz scene, sometimes with U.S. or Japanese musicians.

Admission to the courtyard concerts is free and an interesting selection of modern jazz artists has been scheduled. Coming up are Barbara Thompson's Paraphernalia with Jon Hiseman, June 17; Family of Percussion, June 24; S.O.H., July 1; Dexter Gordon Quartet (U.S.), July 8; Yosuke Yamashita Trio (Japan), July 15; John Abercrombie Quartet, July 22; Virgo, July 29; Michael Sagmeister Band, Aug. 5; Seelow, Aug. 12; Hired Help Band, Aug. 19; Barrelhouse Jazzband, Aug. 26; and the Jonny Rondo Trio (England), Sept. 2.

On Sept. 9 at the Roemerberg — the square in front of the city hall — the Ralf Kunzmann Big Band and trombonist Albert Mangelsdorff's Quartet featuring pianist Wolfgang Dauner will help celebrate Frankfurt's "Day of the Open Door."

Jazz is not confined to Sunday. Clubs such as the Jazz Keller, Jazz Kniepe and Jazz Life Podium keep the beat going through the week. The Sinkkasten, a long-time feature of jazz life in Frankfurt, will reopen in August in new quarters. Thursday evening jazz concerts are also offered by the city in the Palmengarten, the city's botanical garden. These concerts are assembled by jazz radio disc jockey Werner Wunderlich and are held at the park's outdoor band shell.

In inclement weather the proceedings are moved inside. Admission fee to the park, which includes the concerts, is 2.50 German marks, with the music beginning at 7:30 p.m.

Among those scheduled to perform this season are drummer Elvin Jones with his Jazz Machine on June 28 and the Wood Shaw Quintet on July 12.

This may be the longest running outdoor jazz concert series in the world. It started in 1959 and celebrated its 20th anniversary season this year, with a larger budget allotted for artists. The July 12th concert will be the 100th concert of the Palmengarten series.

—JOE WEISEL

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"One is not born Parisian, one becomes Parisian", said the wittiest of French contemporary authors, Sacha Guitry.

The Town house at 90, avenue Foch offers its future owner the possibility of living on the most beauriful avenue in Paris, thus of becoming eminently Parisian. The windows of the house look out, on one side, towards the Bois de Boulogne where woods and gardens extend over 1,900 acres; and, on the other, towards the Arc de Triomphe, at once distant and close.

Built around 1910 for the personal use of Louis Renault, the famous automobile constructor, the house was occupied by his family until 1977. Many of the world's outstanding personalities were entertained in its vast salons.

One can hardly imagine a more Parisian introduction for someone looking for the most desirable address in the French capital.

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On the Road

A Compendium for Coping in Paris

By John Livingston

PARIS — I recently thanked a cab-driver with my best, "Ca va," and he muttered something unintelligible — and distinctly unpleasant. My companion, whose elementary French outclassed mine, translated: "He says 'ca va' is not enough."

This town is a pushover if your French is broad, deep and accentless. If it is not, you can come to rue just being on the street; Nowhere is the language barrier stonier. I am years away from overcoming it and have the first-skirmish scar tissue to prove it, but such is the tuition that you pay to learn to compensate for ignorance.

I have scraped together a few random and simplistic observations, tips from the bottom, saws for coping. Properly sharpened, they may help you cut your losses until Paris tells you that you are ready to win it over.

● For openers, realize where you are. Parisians seem to many outlanders to spend most of their time somewhere between pinball and paranoia, and if that's so, that's so: It's their turf. Don't put in a lot of time wondering where their aggressive defensiveness or their rampant egocentricity comes from. As a friend told me, the Parisians aren't worse or better than other people; they're just different. So accept them, and roll with the crunches.

For instance, the French walk funny. It is impossible not to bump into, or be bumped into by, a Frenchman even if it's just you, him, broad daylight and the Avenue des Champs-Elysees. That's because the French have perfected walking east and looking south, and of feigning angry surprise when there's a collision. They also stop, abruptly, when all around them are in full sidewalk stride. It's much like being at a racetrack and walking behind someone with his nose buried in a past-performances chart — you can't figure him. But give the French the benefit of the doubt: They could walk that way because they're trying to remember whether Pascal, say, was one of theirs. Anyhow, be ready for it. It's their dance, not yours.

● When you speak, use nothing but an effort-being-made French accent: not only the words but the accent. Probably more than most, the French appreciate the effort. They know and are proud of the fact that their language is weird to the noninitiated. It also gives them another point to bring up when, after you've escaped the *tabac* with a pack of Gitanes and your life, they go through their Cartesian analysis of where you went so terribly wrong.

● Keep your voice down. Not just because Anglo-Saxon inflections grate on the French middle ear (and not just because the French will marvel, the way they marvel at any modern mechanical miracle). Do it because when someone speaks softly, people listen.

● Make them slow down. Much of the trouble lies in trying to follow what they're saying. The best way is to speak slowly yourself, even if you've got a few key, nontextbook phrases all ready to spout. Otherwise you'll wind up asking or begging the guy to slow down a little, and all he'll do is talk louder.

● Use body language — hands, shoulders, face. Because conversation with or among the French is theater, the Frenchman knows that the body is, among other pleasant things, an elaborate set of props. He uses them to add to his thoughts; your use them because you don't have much *else. He'll understand. So loosen up, use* what you have. Pretend that you've had a couple of drinks. But don't overdo it. Having made their contribution to it, the French know bad theater when they see it.

● Blend. The French have their own schedules — personal, vocational, mercantile — and you've got to adapt. Don't expect stores to be open when the French know they aren't, don't expect dinner at 8. You may have heard all that for years; the news is that it's still true. Americans especially tend to scorn the French for their general scheduling of life, but that's a waste of time. They're not going to set their watchfulness to yours.

● Use big words. Somebody's probably done a study, but I've found casually that much of the Anglo-French vocabulary overlap comes in words of three syllables and more. Can't remember the words for big? Use *substantiel*. Or for trouble, and you can't recall *malheur* or *peine*? *Affliction* or even *tribulation* will do, at least until you learn how to say that something's bugging you. The $2 words may sound funny to you — and probably to the Frenchman — but the thought will get across. So go with the ammunition you've got. You've got a lot more than you think.

● Do without the phone when you can. A foreign language, all else being equal, is hardest understood in the dark, and phones can be depressing sources of bafflement. That's especially true with getting a number out of *Renseignements*: They've *got it and they'll give it, but it'll go past* you like a picket fence.

● Don't reach for the whole town. If you've only got a week or so, take a *quartier* and let it come and go at that. You'll find everything in it that Paris has to offer — gougers and churches, hookers and ambassadors — and it'll be less daunting. You'll have something you would never get trying to do Paris by high-speed braille.

On that score: Go back again — to the *tabac*, the cleaner's, the blue-collar restaurant, the market street. Let them see you again and they'll loosen up. Don't carry a perpetual *baguette* to identify yourself as a local. Just show up; the French are in business to watch. When you go back, go back with a question (all Frenchmen are experts on all things), and a utilitarian one at that. Where do they have really good flashlights? Where in the basement of the Bazar de l'Hotel de Ville do they carry screwdrivers for eyeglass frames? If you don't have a silly question, find one. If you're asking advice in a cafe, the coffee will probably get to you faster; if it's in a cleaner's, you might get all your shirts back.

● Take conversational chances. Even in butchered French, volunteer how you would have built the Centre Pompidou, why the mayor's plan for Les Halles is rubbish, what you think of the explosion of born-in-Detroit architecture all over Paris. Every Frenchman assumes he's got a little Marcel Cerdan in him, so spar. You might get a second round, and maybe even a first listen.

Parisians seem to many outlanders to spend most of their time somewhere between pinball and paranoia, and if that's so, that's so: It's their turf. As a friend told me, the Parisians aren't worse or better than other people; they're just different.

BUT WHEN it comes to real combativeness — a motorist using his car as an offensive weapon against you or someone baiting you in a bar because you have a Frenchwoman on your arm — use your native tongue. In anger, a second language usually fails. Besides, a Frenchman knows the sound of a growl as well as he knows the meaning of a *contretemps*.

If you're up to it, you can handle a distressing situation with wit. Playwright Marc Connelly recalls the time that critic Franklin P. Adams, with zero French, took a Paris cab on what should have been a two-minute ride. The driver made a couple of circuits of the Place Vendome before stopping. Adams gave the man the meter *figure and, as a tip, two centimes. The driver* threw a switch that locked the doors and Adams had to endure a flood of invectives. When it subsided, Adams, folding his arms across his puffed chest, said, *"Oh, je suis, suis-je?"*

Travel Notes

Tibet: A Renewed Horizon

By David Holley

HONG KONG — Tibet, throughout history one of the most inaccessible places on Earth, is slowly opening its doors.

Geographically out of reach to most travelers, Tibet has been closed to most foreigners since the Chinese takeover in 1951. But tourists will be welcomed next year, with mountain climbers not far behind, according to reports from Katmandu, the capital of the Himalayan kingdom of Nepal.

During a recent visit to Katmandu, a delegation from the Chinese Mountaineering Federation expressed keen interest in developing Tibetan tourism and mountaineering with possible assistance from the Nepalese government. More than 60 peaks, including Mount Everest, are on the 800-mile border between the two countries.

Chinese and Tibetan authorities have called repeatedly in recent months for Tibetan exiles in India — particularly the Dalai Lama, the spiritual head of the Tibetan Buddhists — to return to their homeland or at least to visit.

The offer was made more enticing by a Chinese news agency report on the release of the last 376 persons held in Tibetan prisons since the abortive anti-Chinese uprising of 1959, which led to the Dalai Lama's exile.

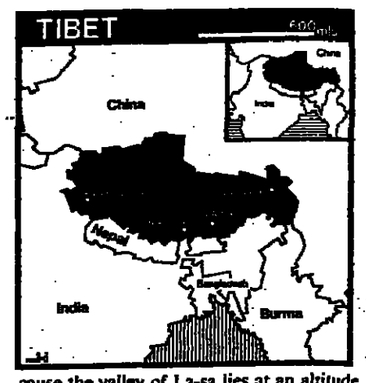
Nepal, which played host to a regional Tibetan delegation earlier this year, reacted to the Chinese move on tourism with enthusiasm. Tourism is a major foreign exchange earner for Nepal, and Nepalese governmental and tourist officials reportedly hope to cash in on tourist traffic to Tibet by way of Katmandu.

The Nepalese government already has signed an aviation agreement with China allowing it to fly a trans-Himalayan route to the Tibetan capital of Lhasa and on to Shanghai and Tokyo, but implementation of the agreement has been held up by Japan's refusal to grant exclusive rights to the Nepalese airline.

Chinese tourist authorities have begun discussions with foreign companies on construction of hotels in La-sa (Lhasa). Tibet has no deluxe hotels. Nepalese tourist and airline officials are reportedly hoping to put together what would be perhaps the most spectacular day trip in the world of tourism:

Tourists could board a plane in Katmandu in the morning, view the Makalu and Kanchenjunga mountain ranges from the air, land in La-sa for a tour of the Potala Palace, the former residence of the Dalai Lama, and fly back to their hotels in Katmandu that evening.

China has invited a few select groups of foreigners, including Americans, to visit Tibet in the past. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, accompanied by reporters, visited Tibet in 1976. George Bush, former head of the U.S. liaison office in Peking, and more reporters followed in 1977. Because the valley of La-sa lies at an altitude of 12,000 feet, a thorough physical examination was required of all those to be included on the journeys — and several flunked.



The response of the Dalai Lama and other exiles to the Chinese overtures has been more restrained than that of Nepal. One group of 20 exiles, however, took up the offer to visit Tibet and is to report back to the Dalai Lama after returning to India later this year. There is talk that if the report is favorable, the Dalai Lama himself may visit Tibet.

In preparation for the expected wave of tourists, and also to woo the exiles in India, China has carried out extensive restoration work at 22 major monasteries or historic buildings in Tibet. Among the monuments that were repaired was the 1,300-year-old Potala Palace, which dominates La-sa, and the equally ancient Jokang Monastery, the greatest center of pilgrimage in Tibetan Buddhism, also in La-sa.

Through its long history, Tibet was sometimes independent and at other times a part of the Chinese empire, but until 1959 retained control over its internal affairs. Troops of the Ching Dynasty conquered Tibet in the 1700s, but upon the fall of the Ching in 1911 Tibet declared its independence.

In the winter of 1951, Chinese troops — this time Communist — again moved in, meeting resistance from fierce Khamba tribesmen in eastern Tibet. In an attempt to strike a deal with the Chinese preserving a measure of Tibetan independence, the Dalai Lama sent delegates to Peking to negotiate.

In a May, 1951, agreement, Tibet recognized the central authority of the Peking government and its power over Tibet's external affairs. In return, the Chinese pledged not to alter the existing political and religious system. The People's Liberation Army marched into La-sa later that year for what the Chinese called the "peaceful liberation" of Tibet.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 13 · Friday, June 15, 1979

ECD Says Oil to Remain Major Problem for Years

By Jack Aboaf

IS, June 14 (AP-DJ) — Ener- elopments and the growing pendence of nations will e to have a direct impact on nomies of the non-Commu- rld for several years.

the consensus that emerged t the end of a two-day meet- oreign and finance ministers 24-nation Organization for nic Cooperation and Devel- t. But the ministers did not p with concrete solutions.

les Schultze, head of the ouncil of Economic advisers, at "ideal policy measures are o be impossible to carry out olitical and institutional s."

ointed out that if monetary fiscal policies are left unchanged, both inflation and unemployment will rise. If stimulative policies are taken to avoid the unemployment effects, the likelihood of wage escalation is enhanced and more inflation will result. If restrictive monetary and fiscal policies are set in motion to create enough slack to avoid wage increases, the unemployment consequences will be magnified.

The urgent need to effectively reduce oil consumption and develop alternative energy sources are seen as the major short-term policy tools at the disposal of governments if they are to avoid a recession, conference sources said.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal warned that the only way to maintain world growth was to persuade oil producers to increase their output, to reduce the use of oil per unit of production and to boost production of other forms of energy. "The choice is not between growth and inflation. It is between growth with conservation and low growth with high inflation," he said, adding that even conservation "will only buy a little time."

He called for an "all-out effort" to develop alternative energy sources, even if it involves large financial outlays. "We must accept these costs. We must alter our budget priorities to help in these adjustments," he said.

Mr. Blumenthal pointed out that the current average crude oil price of $17 a barrel was 33 percent above last December's average and almost 25 percent higher than the world had anticipated to result from OPEC's meeting at Abu Dhabi.

Mr. Blumenthal said that he concentrated his address on energy because the problem was critical. "Unless we solve it, nothing we can do in other areas will give us the growth and price stability we need," he said.

The communique issued at the conclusion of the meeting stressed as usual the need for "greater solidarity" to cope with the risk of accelerating inflation and high unemployment as well as the short- and long-term energy situation which has taken "a serious turn for the worse."

"There is now a real danger that, without responsible policies by oil consumers and producers alike, the energy situation will seriously damage the world economy," it said.

The OECD Secretariat believes that estimates of oil supplies over the next 5 to 10 years must be revised downward because of changing attitudes in OPEC countries as to revenue needs, pricing and production policy, and emerging doubts as to increases in technical production capacity.

Without effective action to stabilize world oil markets, the rise in oil prices could set off a new inflation-generated recession as in 1974-75, the communique said. It called on governments to pass on to users the higher oil prices as a means of encouraging conservation and developing alternative energy sources, and recommended that countries that have not done so raise the price of domestically produced oil to the world level.

The communique said that, unless policies are strengthened, energy supplies over the medium run will not be sufficient to support anything more than a modest rate of economic growth.

The ministers agreed on the need for:

- A pricing and tax policy for oil and other energy sources which recognizes that the long-run trend of real energy prices is almost certainly upward.
- Accelerated conservation programs based on regulation and fiscal incentives and disincentives.
- Major programs to increase production, trade and use of coal; increased production and use of gas; and the continued development of nuclear power with the necessary safeguards.

...scow Seeks Western Aid Head Off Energy Crunch

.U, U.S.S.R., June 14 (AP- – The Soviet Union will be with major energy problems mid-1980s unless it develops il and gas reserves in the m and Barents seas, the East- berian arctic shelf and other al seas, some Western experts

the Russians need Western ation and technology to halt pid rate of depletion in the oducing areas and to over- the climatic and other condi- associated with bringing new nto production.

emphasis is on offshore ex- ion and drilling, said m Musayev, chief of oil and ministration. He supervises schanoye More oil and gas located in shallow water just e shore northeast of Baku. noye More's rigs are linked 18-mile roadway built on pil- hat run from land into the sea. Another major oil field, nnected to land, is 15 to 18 way.

ling is at a depth of 72 feet, Russians need Western help ducing semisubmersible oil- tforms so that they can ex- in the deeper water of the m and southeastern Caspian the bottom lies as much as t below the surface.

hore Platforms The deputy an of the Azerbaidzhan il of Ministers, Alish Jamil eranski, told a group of for- newsmen recently that con- on of a plant to build re platforms had begun and be completed in two years.

said that French and Japa- consortiums were close to g an agreement worth $450 n to equip the plant after a of U.S. companies, under re from Congress, stopped an active part in the negotia-

cording to Western analysts, requirements for offshore ment may be larger than the requirement for the develop- ment of the North Sea fields and could reach $24 billion in the 1980s. With that amount at stake, the U.S. companies are anxious to get as big a share of the market as they can.

These companies may jump back into active negotiations if trade restrictions are eased after the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting later this month. President Carter has said that he was considering such a step.

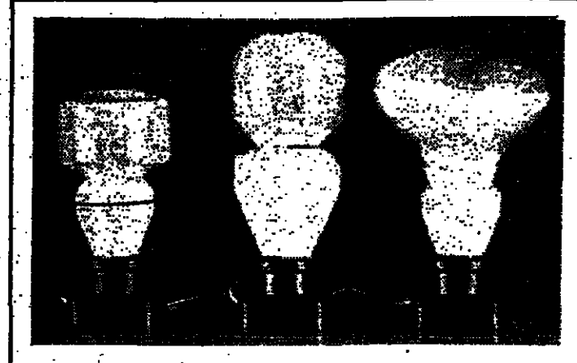
Below Target

The Soviet energy industry faces formidable problems during the next decade, which U.S. cooperation and technology could ease. In the current plan, which ends in 1980, production is supposed to be in the range of 12.4 million to 12.8 million barrels a day. Actual performance during the first three years has been slightly below target and last year's 11.4 million barrels was only about 400,000 barrels higher than 1977.

The CIA has issued a pessimistic report, which experts in both the West and the Soviet Union have disputed, saying that production would peak at 11.8 million barrels a day by 1980 and decline to around 10 million barrels by 1985. This would force the Soviet Union either to reduce its oil exports to the West or the East bloc or both.

There is little evidence so far to suggest that actual production in the Soviet Union has slowed to the extent forecast by the CIA. But to meet their goals, the Russians will have to halt the decline in production in the older fields, such as the ones around Baku, and bring new areas into production.

Meanwhile, in Moscow, a Kremlin decree published today called for a "very strict regime" of energy-saving measures throughout the Soviet Union to help boost the nation's fuel and electric power supplies in time for next winter. The decree criticized shortcomings in transportation of fuel to consumers and ordered increases in coal, heavy oil and natural gas output.



GE Tops Thomas Edison With 'Smart' Light Bulb

NEW YORK, June 14 (UPI) — General Electric today announced development of an energy-saving and longer-life light bulb for the home which it says will be a bargain, even for $10.

The so-called "smart" light bulb, which has high and low settings, will be available in early 1981.

GE executive Charles Smart said that the first in the new line of bulbs is designed to last four times longer than a conventional incandescent bulb while using only a third of the energy at the highest light setting. GE projects that this will mean a $20 saving during the life of the bulb over using a regular bulb.

GE said that it spent more than $20 million to come up with the new technology and is putting another $20 million into production facilities. The new line of household bulbs borrows some technology from larger industrial and commercial bulbs and adds sophisticated electronic circuitry in the base.

U.S. Oil Refining Drops

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP-DJ) — Energy Secretary James Schlesinger said today that U.S. oil refineries had reduced production during the last week, with refinery utilization dropping to an 84.5-percent rate from a high last week of 87 percent. At the same time oil imports increased by about 800,000 barrels per day.

Mr. Schlesinger said that the Energy Department considered the refinery drop "disappointing, troublesome and irritating," but added that it may be a "transitional aberration." He said that the department was investigating the cutback, and that he expected a rebound in production within the next couple of weeks.

An industry executive said that the reduction was essentially a result of technical problems and a fire.

Mr. Schlesinger also said that he thought shortages at gasoline stations would be eased by the increased oil imports along with the higher refinery utilization that he hopes will follow the investigation. He said that he was "optimistic in a constrained manner" that gasoline supplies this summer will be at least 95 percent to 96 percent of the amount available last summer.

He cautioned, however, that if the situation did not improve the government could make use of its authority to allocate crude oil.

In New York, the American Petroleum Institute, an industry group, reported statistics suggesting that U.S. crude oil inventories were approaching near-normal levels. Crude oil stocks totaled 330.2 million barrels as of last Friday, up from 322.6 million barrels a week earlier.

Inventories were below the 333.8 million barrels of a year ago, but they have increased sharply in recent months. Industry sources consider normal levels of crude oil stocks to be between 330 million and 350 million barrels.

There are two major reasons for the improvement in inventories, observers said: Total petroleum consumption has declined and oil imports are rising. According to Energy Department calculations, domestic petroleum consumption was down by about 1 million barrels a day from a year earlier in the four weeks ended May 25.

In recent weeks, crude oil imports have been averaging between 6.2 million and 6.3 million barrels a day. They were higher than that in the latest weekly count by the API, rising to 6.6 million barrels a day from 5.8 million barrels a day in the preceding week and 6.1 million barrels a day in the year-earlier week.

An observer suggested that the latest two weeks may have had some distortion because of late tanker arrivals; otherwise, average imports probably would have averaged 6.3 million barrels a day over each week, he said, in line with the recent rate.

The institute reported that petroleum-product imports averaged 1.9 million barrels a day in the latest week, up from 1.8 million barrels a day in the preceding week and 1.7 million barrels a day in the year-earlier week.

News and Notes

Alusuisse will tender for Maremont. Swiss Aluminium Ltd. will acquire the U.S. manufacturer of shock absorbers and auto replacement parts for $168.3 million through a tender offer for all 4.01 million shares at $42 each. The agreement in principle is subject to the approval of the respective directors of Maremont and Alusuisse who are expected to meet June 18.

* * *

Eastern Airlines' proposed merger with National Airlines has been disapproved by a Civil Aeronautics Board administrative law judge who says it would eliminate competition in the lucrative market between Florida and the Northeast. The Transportation Department, which also called for disapproval, said 59 percent of the 15.4 million air passengers who arrived or left Florida in the year ending last Sept. 30 flew on Eastern, the fourth largest U.S. airline, and National, the nation's 11th largest air carrier. Texas International began the bidding last year by purchasing National stock and has accumulated about 25 percent. National's directors have sought a merger with Pan Am. But another CAB judge recommended that neither be allowed to take over the airline. The CAB itself has yet to vote on any of the proposals.

* * *

Chloride Group Ltd. expects improved sales and profits in fiscal 1980, ending March 31, despite the adverse impact of stronger sterling. Chief executive John Ray declined to quantify the expected improvement but said North American earnings should continue rising, while European automotive battery results should show an improvement. European battery operations are being helped by the introduction of a new low maintenance model, he added.

* * *

Toyota's auto production in May rose 3.9 percent over a year ago to 281,153 units, a record high for the month of May, and a gain of 12 percent over the previous month. Domestic shipment totaled 142,169 units, up 17.7 percent from a year ago. Exports were off 14.8 percent from a year ago at 107,740 units, but gained almost 7 percent from the April level. Nissan's May production rose 8.3 percent to 204,041 units. Its exports slipped 3.5 percent from a year ago to 92,678 units, but this was up 13.7 percent from the prior month.

* * *

Kobe Steel has signed a contract worth 27 billion yen (about $122 million) with Nigeria's federal Industry Ministry to build a rod and bar rolling plant in Katsina, about 800 miles north of Lagos, by 1982. The plant will have an annual production capacity of 210,000 metric tons.

* * *

Liggett Group has ended talks to sell its domestic cigaret business to an international construction firm owned by Dolph Overton 2d of Kenley N.C. Liggett President Raymond Mulligan announced on Jan. 25 that Liggett and Mr. Overton entered an agreement in principle. However, they have been unable to reach a mutually satisfactory final agreement. Mr. Mulligan says Liggett intends to continue to operate its cigaret business.

Early N.Y. Loss Erased; Money Supply Up

NEW YORK, June 14 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange settled for a small gain in active trading today after recovering the ground lost early in the session.

Analysts said the firming trend was surprising since they were predicting a rise in the basic money supply. The market is often cautious ahead of the weekly figures. After the close, the New York Federal Reserve Bank reported M-1, the narrowest definition, rose a record $6.9 billion in the latest week for a rise of 8 percent in the statistical quarter ended Wednesday. M-2 rose $8 billion for an 8-percent rise in the latest 13 weeks.

Nevertheless, Chase Manhattan and Bank of America today joined Morgan Guaranty in cutting the prime lending rate a quarter point to 11½ percent. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 0.17 to 842.34 after having been down over 5 points early in the day. However, losers — 854 issues — led winners with only 607 issues rising in price.

Volume on the Big Board totaled 37.85 million shares, off from 40.74 million yesterday.

Some of the initial weakness resulted from continued pressure on IBM, which dropped 2 yesterday after saying shifts in the ratio of leases to purchases could make earnings comparisons less favorable. Today, it eased ⅜ to 75.

Many oil stocks were under pressure early in the day on news that the House Ways and Means Committee voted a 70-percent windfall profits tax, up from the 50 percent requested by President Carter.

However, oil issues strengthened later. Atlantic Richfield added ¼ at 63, Amerada Hess 4¼ at 45¾, Superior 4⅜ to 432 and Tesoro Petroleum 1 at 18⅜.

However, Charter Co. tumbled 8½ to 36 and the warrants lost 7⅜ to 32.

In Chicago, wheat, corn, oats and soybeans closed substantially higher. Continued speculation over the Soviet Union's export needs and the refusal of farmers to sell from their stocks forced prices sharply higher in the major commodities.

In Washington, the Agriculture Department said that if the Soviet Union is forced to import a maximum of 30 million tons of grain in 1979/80 due to reduced production, the bulk of the imports would have to come from the United States in light of the available supplies in other nations. The department is now estimating Soviet grain imports from all sources this year of 19 to 30 million tons.

In other areas, the department forecast 1979/80 world coffee production at 78.3 million bags, up 3 million from 1978/79.

Profits Decline As Percentage Of U.S. Income

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP-DJ) — The Council on Wage and Price Stability said today that corporate profits had declined as a share of national income during the course of the voluntary wage-price program.

The council, in an analysis of inflation, said that profits adjusted for inflation declined to 9 percent of national income in the first quarter from 9.8 percent in last year's final quarter and 9.6 percent in the third quarter. The voluntary wage-price program began last October.

The agency also said that, if Social Security taxes were not included as labor compensation, "labor's share [of national income] has been virtually constant."

The council warned that energy, food and other commodity cost increases "will place extreme pressure on the pay and price standards in future months."

U.S. Institutions Prepare Portfolios for Recession

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP-DJ) — At Morgan Guaranty Trust, the managers of nearly $15 billion of pension-fund assets are uneasy about the economy. So, earlier this year, they cautiously reduced the funds' exposure to common stocks for the first time in two years. They raised $300 million of cash reserves by selling more stocks than they bought.

At Prudential Insurance, the betting is on a mild recession, and pension funds managed there have as much as 30 percent of assets in cash. Although Prudential will receive $5.5 billion of fresh money this year to invest, none of this inflow so far has been used to buy stocks.

At T. Rowe Price, the managers of the Baltimore investment firm's giant growth-stocks fund began reshaping its holdings late last year in anticipation of a recession. Instead of building cash reserves, they have focused more intently than before on stocks of companies considered most likely to weather a downturn relatively well.

In one way or another, and not without trepidation, investors have begun jockeying for positions that they hope will minimize losses in the uncertain months ahead.

Market History

If they seem to be running somewhat scared, they can cite a lot of market history to explain it. During the six recessions since 1947, the peak of business activity was followed by a drop in stock prices. On average, stock prices did not stop falling until six months after business topped out. In the most recent and most severe 1973-74 slump, the market did not hit bottom until 11 months into the recession.

"For institutional investors with large portfolios, the question is not so much whether to be in or out of the market as it is which specific industry groups are likely to do relatively well and which to avoid," said Ricardo Cortez, senior vice president of Trident Investment Management.

Trident has deployed $300 million of managed assets on several assumptions. Mr. Cortez and his colleagues believe that the economy has topped out, that the market will fall perhaps 15 percent or more during the next six months and that stocks will react very much as they have in recession-linked declines going back to 1932.

An outright recession is not universally expected. Strategists at Fidelity Bank, for example, anticipate only a deceptive but brief slowdown this year and see inflation stepping up again to a 12-percent annual rate next year (from their 10½-percent estimate for this year). So they are sitting tight with 40 percent of pension funds invested in stocks, 20 percent in bonds and 40 percent in cash.

But even some money managers expecting a recession lasting into mid-1980 disparage the conservative, cash-hoarding preparations being taken by those anticipating either a business retrenchment or stepped-up inflation.

Bankers Trust, for example, recently turned more positive toward stocks than it has been since 1976. Late last month, its strategists decided to raise the percentage of its pension-fund assets invested in stocks to 65 from 60 percent earlier this year and 50 percent last year.

"It's well known that stock prices have bottomed after the onset of recession in the past," said Kent Atkins, one of the bank's investment policymakers. "But every cycle is affected by some characteristic which turns out to be unique." This time, he believes, it will be the enormous cash reserves that institutional investors accumulated as they turned cool toward equities during the last several years.

For many other portfolio managers, however, the question whether there will be a recession is only the first of several hard judgments that they have to make in realigning their investments. There simply is no way of gauging how severe a business slump is going to be from the length or scope of the expansion preceding it.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Britain

Johnson Matthey

Year March	1979	1978
Revenue.....	1,175.	894.20
Profits.....	19.50	17.30

Japan

Sony

6 months	1979	1978
Revenue.....	217,920.	196,880.
Profits.....	11,350.	9,170.
Per A.D.S.....	37.	57.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 14

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
39½	29⅛	ACF	2.24	6.2	7	240	36	35½	36 + ⅜
23⅝	15⅞	AMF	1.24	7.5	7	147	16⅝	16½	16½— ⅛
32⅝	13	AM Intl	.28	1.9	6	x247	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛— ¼
14¾	8⅝	APL	1	8.8		x93	11⅝	11¼	11⅝
48⅛	33⅞	ARA	1.64	4.6	7	106	36	35½	35¾— ½
31⅞	19⅞	ASA	1.40	5.3		253	26⅝	26⅝	26½+ ⅛
14⅞	8½	ATO	.48	4.4	4	26	10⅞	10¾	10⅞
34⅝	17	AVX	.50	1.5	11	35	33	32¼	33 + ⅝
40	29½	AbbtLb	1	3.0	13	784	34¼	33½	33⅝— ⅞
23⅝	16¼	AcmeC	1.20	6.3	5	7	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛— ⅛
6¼	3⅝	AdmDg	.04	1.8	6	28	4	3⅞	4 + ⅛
13	10⅞	AdeEx	1.28e	11.		45	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
8⅛	3⅝	AdmMl	.20e	3.9	7	11	5¼	5⅛	5⅛— ⅛
32⅝	28⅝	AetnaLf	s1.80	5.6	5	649	32⅝	32	32 — ¼
26⅝	17⅞	Ahmans	1.20	5.3	4	13	23	22¾	22¾— ¼
4	2	Aileen				32	3	2¾	3 + ⅛
31⅞	23⅛	AirPrd	.60	2.0	10	535	30	29½	29¾+ ⅛
26⅝	15¼	AirbFrt	1	4.6	10	6	21⅝	21½	21⅝
15	11¼	Akzona	.80	6.5	7	22	12¾	12¼	12¼+ ⅛
9⅝	7¾	AlaP	dpf.87	11.		1	8	8	8
84¼	71¾	AlaP	pf 8.28	11.		z170	74½	74½	74½—1
17	13⅝	Alaspco	1.40	10.	7	4	14	13⅞	13⅞
20⅝	13½	Alaskin	.66	3.5	13	311	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝— ½
45⅝	23½	Albany	1	2.3	12	91	44½	42⅝	43½—1⅛
9⅝	4¼	Alberto	.36	5.0	9	12	7¼	7¼	7¼
46⅝	31	Albrtsn	1.20	3.1	8	7	38¼	38⅛	38⅛ — ⅛
38½	26⅝	AlcanA	2	5.5	4	1984	36⅝	36¼	36¼— ⅜
31⅝	22⅝	AlcStd	1.40	5.7	5	10	25	24⅝	24¾— ⅛
9⅝	5¼	Alexdr	.40	4.7	7	148	8⅝	8¼	8½— ⅛
27	17	AllgCo	1	3.9	7	27	25⅝	25½	25⅝— ⅛
27⅛	25¼	AllgCo	pf2.86	11.		40	26⅝	26⅝	26¾+ ⅛
15	6½	AllegAir		3	586		10½	10⅛	10¼+ ⅛
29⅛	18	Allg pf	1.87	7.9		21	23¼	23¼	23¼+ ¼
20⅝	13⅝	AllgLd	1.28	6.7	6	58	19½	19⅛	19⅛— ⅜
37½	30	AllgL pf	3	7.9		9	34¼	34¼	34½+ ¼
23⅝	21	AllgL pr	2.19	10.		13	22	21⅝	22 + ⅛
19	15¼	AllgPw	1.76	10.	7	252	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛— ⅛
17¼	14¼	AllenGp	1	6.1	7	99	16⅛	16	16⅛
35	26⅝	Allergn	.60	2.2	11	16	27⅝	27	27⅝+ ¼
41¾	27⅝	AlldCh	2	5.9	8	326	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅝	AlldMnt	.80	7.0	7	29	11½	11¼	11¾
16⅝	10⅝	AlldPd	.40	3.5	20	32	u17	16⅝	17 + ½
28	20⅞	AllsCh	1.50	6.3	6	x955	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
38⅝	27¾	AllisCh	1.80	5.3	5	263	34⅝	34⅛	34¼— ⅛
16⅝	11⅛	AllrAu	.60b	4.1	8	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72b	4.0	7	23	18	17⅝	18 + ⅛
56⅝	40½	Alcoa	2.40	4.3	5	703	55⅝	55	55⅝— ⅜
21	13⅛	AmStus	1	5.6	17	10	18	17⅝	18 + ¼
57½	32⅝	Amax	2.70	4.8	9	289	56	55¼	55⅝— ⅝
52	38⅝	Amax	pf 3	6.0		28	50⅝	49¾	50⅝— ⅝
24⅝	14	Amcord	1.40	6.7	6	48	21⅛	20⅞	21 — ⅛
25⅝	16¼	Amrce	1.32	6.0	5	2	22	22	22
42⅝	23¼	AHess	1.40	3.1	8	4760	u45⅝	45⅝	45¾+4¼
93½	56	AHes	pf3.50	3.5		113	u99¼	99	99¼+8½
12⅝	10⅝	AmAir	.40	3.6	3	223	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛— ¼
9¼	4	AmAir	wi			97	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛
22⅝	18⅞	AAir	pf 2.18	11.		72	19⅝	19⅝	19½
20½	12⅝	ABakr	1.28b	8.3	6	20	14⅝	14½	14½— ¼
60¼	45½	ABrnds	4.50	7.6	7	71	59¼	59⅛	59¼+ ⅛
33	30⅝	ABrd	pf2.75	8.4		306	u33⅝	32⅞	32⅞
32	28⅝	ABrd	pf2.67	8.5		63	31¾	31½	31½— ⅛
43¼	32⅝	ABdcst	1.20	3.1	8	763	38⅝	37⅝	38⅛+1⅛
28½	13¼	ABldM	.70	5.0	7	5	14	14	14
43⅝	34½	AmCon	2.80	7.4	6	78	38⅝	37⅝	38
22¼	19¼	ACon	pf1.75	8.2		2	21½	21¼	21¼
5⅝	2⅝	ACentry				27	5¼	5	5⅛— ⅛
33⅝	23¼	ACyan	1.40	6.0	8	199	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛— ⅛
14½	8⅝	AmDist				79	13⅛	12⅝	13 + ⅜
36	22⅛	ADT	1.08	4.5	9	16	23⅝	23⅝	23¾+ ¼
11¼	8⅝	ADuoVI	.84a	7.8		1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝— ¼
24½	19⅝	AEIPw	2.16	10.	9	640	21½	21⅛	21¼— ⅜
40⅝	27⅝	AmExp	1.80	5.2	8	1100	34⅝	34	34⅝+ ¼
17⅞	8⅝	AFamil	.60	5.0	5	112	12¼	11⅞	12 — ⅛
23⅝	19	AGIBd	2a	9.4		39	21½	21⅜	21⅜
19	15½	AGnCv	1.44	7.6		42	u19⅝	18⅞	19
29½	23⅝	AGpIns	1	3.3	5	281	28	29½	30 + ½
34½	29	AGin	pf1.80	4.9		37	u36⅝	36⅝	36⅝+ ¼
13½	9⅝	AHertlL	48	3.7	8	14	13½	13	13 — ¼
22⅝	12	AmHoist	1	5.9	5	75	17	16⅝	17
22½	24⅝	AHome	1.50	5.5	12	1977	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝
32⅝	23⅝	AmHosp	.80	2.8	11	501	28⅝	28	28¼— ⅜
13⅛	6⅝	Aminvst	.36a	2.8	10	20	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
35⅝	18	AMI	.80	2.7	10	240	29½	28⅝	29⅛+ ¼
9¼	4⅝	AMotrs		3	641		6⅝	6⅝	6⅝— ⅛
47	34	ANatR	3.20	7.8	8	95	41⅝	41	41½— ½
28½	24⅝	ASLFl	n.60a	2.3	6	22	26⅝	25⅝	25¾— ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	AShip	.80a	5.8	9R	61	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+ ½
53⅝	39	AStand	3	6.1	5	518	49	48½	49 + ½
9⅝	6	AStertl	.32	4.2	9	667	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+ ⅛
56⅝	29½	AmStrs	2.24	4.0	8	25	56⅝	56	56⅛+ ⅛
64⅝	57	ATT	5	8.5	8	2314	59⅝	58½	59⅛+ ⅜
67⅝	60⅝	ATT	pf 4	6.4		13	62¼	62½	62¼
49⅝	43⅝	ATT	pf 3.64	7.6		20	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝+ ⅛
50¼	44⅞	ATT	pf 3.74	7.7		242	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝+ ¼
13⅝	10¼	AWatWk	.88	6.6	5	25	13¼	13¼	13¼
17⅝	14⅝	AWat	pf1.43	8.3		z130	17¼	17	17¼+ ⅜
14	11¼	AWat	pf1.25	11.		z10	11¼	11¼	11¼— ¼
22¼	15½	Ameron	1	5.0	6	8	20⅝	20	20 — ¼
16⅛	9½	AmesD	.40b	3.3	5	3	12	12	12
37¾	27¼	Ametek	1.80	5.6	8	26	32¼	32	32 — ⅛
20⅝	15⅝	Amfac	1.20	6.1	6	20	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
40	29½	AMP Inc	.76	2.2	12	489	35½	34⅞	35 — ⅜
19⅝	10⅝	Ampex			11	195	14	13⅝	13⅝— ¼
6	2⅝	AmrepCp			16	40	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝— ¼
23½	14⅛	Amstar	1.35	6.8	13	259	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝+ ⅛
7⅝	6⅝	Amst pf	.48	10.		8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
45	29¼	Amsted	2	5.3	7	819	37½	36¾	37½— ¼
19¼	14⅝	Anatos	s		5	45	17¼	17	17 — ½
18⅝	16⅝	AnchrH	s1.20	6.9	4	44	17¾	17⅝	17⅝— ⅛
26	18⅛	AndClay	1.12	5.6	7	53	20½	19⅝	20
8¼	5⅛	Angelica	.34	5.2	7	24	6½	6⅝	6½
15½	8½	Ankcher	.40	2.7	7	89	15½	15	15 — ⅛
24⅝	18⅝	Apache	s.40	1.7	10	113	22¾	22⅝	22¾
22½	7¾	ApldDig			7	185	8⅝	8⅝	8½— ⅛
11½	5⅛	ApplMg			10	125	10⅝	10⅛	10¼— ½
26⅝	17½	ArcataC	1.12	4.6	6	34	24⅝	24	24⅛— ⅜
29¼	25	Arcata	pf2.16	7.6		1	28½	28½	28½— ¼
21¾	12¾	ArchrD	.20b	1.0	11	284	21⅛	20⅝	21
11¾	6	ArctEnt	.10e	1.1	15	45	9½	9⅛	9⅛— ⅛
21⅝	17⅛	ArtzPS	1.88	9.7	7	187	19½	19¼	19⅜— ⅛
114	104½	ArlPrf	10.70	10.		z50	107	107	107
18½	9½	ArkBst	.60b	6.5	6	14	9½	9½	9¼— ¼
39	28⅝	ArkLGs	2.20	5.7	9	57	38½	38⅝	38⅝— ½
5¼	1⅝	ArlnRfy				208	2⅛	2	2⅛+ ⅛
8⅝	5¼	Armada		8		5	7¼	7⅛	7⅛— ⅛
22⅝	17	Armco	1.36	6.3	4	342	21⅝	21⅛	21½— ¼
30½	25⅝	Arm pf	2.10	7.5		18	28½	28	28 — ½
23⅝	14⅝	ArmCk	1.16	6.4	7	120	17¼	17⅛	17⅛
32	18⅝	ArmRu	1.20	6.5	4	30	18½	18⅝	18½
24	15¼	ArroCorp	1	4.8	7	4	21	20⅝	21 + ¼
17¼	7⅝	ArrowE	.20r	1.2	6	94	u17⅝	16⅝	17¼+ ½
21¼	12	Arvin	1	6.7	4	44	15⅝	15	15 — ¼
33½	22¼	Arvin pf	2	7.9		1	25¼	25¼	25¼— ½
28⅝	13⅝	Asarco	.80	4.3	6	334	18⅝	18⅝	18½
45½	31	AshOil s	2	4.7	7	2361	42⅝	42	42¼— ½
22½	15⅝	AsdDG	1.50	8.3	7	74	18	17⅝	18 — ⅛
22⅝	15½	Athcn	1.20	5.7	5	71	20⅝	21⅛+ ⅛
23⅝	17½	AtCyEl	1.74	9.2	8	38	19¼	19	19 — ⅛
66½	47⅝	AtRich	2.80	4.4	9	2041	63	61⅝	63 + ¼
49⅝	41	AtlRc	pf3.75	8.9		z110	42	42	42
79	57	AtlRc	pf2.80	3.8		12	74¼	73⅝	74¼—4¼
18⅝	9½	AtlasCo				147	17⅝	17½	17½— ⅛
36⅝	27¼	AutoDta	.64	1.9	16	389	34½	33	33 —1½
35	18½	AvcoCp	1.20	5.5	3	562	22¼	21⅝	22
70	42	Avco pf	3.20	6.7		2	47½	47½	47½— ½
87½	49	Avco pf	4.20	7.2		2	58½	58¼	58¼— ½
19½	12¾	Avery	.52	3.2	8	18	17	16¾	16½— ⅜
23⅝	13¾	Avnet	.80	4.3	6	96	18¾	18⅝	18⅝— ¼
63	45⅝	Avon	2.80	6.0	12	917	47⅛	46½	46⅞— ¾
		— B—B—B —							
3	1⅛	BT Mts				51	2⅝	2¼	2¼— ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Bache	.40a	4.2	5	715	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+ ⅜
43⅝	25½	Bakrlnt	.60	1.4	15	325	43⅝	42⅝	43¼+ ¼
31½	17⅝	BaldwU	1.20	3.9	8	67	31	30⅝	30⅝
46½	28⅝	BldU	pf 2.06	4.5		4	46	46	46 + ⅛
28⅝	20⅝	BallCp	1.20	5.3	6	18	22½	22⅝	22½+ ¼
46½	31⅛	BallyMf	s.10		2.33	2252	45⅝	43⅝	45⅝+1
27⅝	21½	BaltGE	2.44	9.6	8	222	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝— ⅛
26¼	18¼	BanCal	.92	4.4	5	10	21½	21⅛	21⅛— ⅛
16⅝	11⅛	Bandag	.60	4.0	8	65	15⅛	15	15 — ¼
31⅝	17⅝	BankPnt	.40	2.5	5	19	24⅝	24	24¼— ⅜
42½	25	BanP	pf 2	6.2		6	32½	32½	32½+ ¼
38	30⅝	BnkNY	2.44a	7.5	5	17	32⅝	32½	32¾+ ⅛
17⅝	13⅛	BkofVa	1.04	7.7	5	18	13⅝	13½	13½— ½
29⅝	22	BnkAm	1.32	5.0	7	431	26⅝	26½	26⅝— ½
39¼	32⅝	BankTr	3	7.8	6	220	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛— ⅜
29¼	25⅝	BkTr	pf2.50	8.9		18	28	27⅝	28 + ¼
51⅝	45½	BkTr	pf4.22	8.7		10	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝— ⅛
21⅝	8⅛	Banner	.12	1.1	8	70	10⅝	10¼	10½— ⅛
36½	21¼	Barber	1.60	4.8	8	7	33⅝	33¼	33¼— ⅜
18⅝	10⅝	BardCR	.32	2.7	10	410	12⅛	11¾	12 + ¼
28	20⅝	BarnGp	1.20	4.4	6	5	27	27	27
17¾	14⅝	BarryW	s.44	2.7	10	37	16½	16⅛	16½+ ¼
54¼	32¼	Bausch	1.72	4.3	7	55	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝+ ⅛
49⅝	33⅝	BaxdTrv	.50	1.2	15	279	42⅝	41⅞	42⅛+ ⅛
6¼	3⅝	BayCoIP			72	94	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
21⅝	16⅝	BayStG	2	9.7	6	8	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+ ½
10⅝	8½	BayhCp	.48	4.7	6	2	18¼	10¼	10¼+ ⅛
38	25	Bearing	.80	2.4	10	173	34⅝	33⅝	34 —⅜
28¼	20⅛	BeatFd	1.20	5.7	8	373	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝— ¼
58½	43⅝	BeatF	pf3.38	7.6		16	44½	44½	44½— ¼
25⅝	20	Beckm	.28	1.2	15	173	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝+ ⅛
39⅝	30⅝	BecnD	.84	2.6	11	165	32⅝	32½	32⅝— ⅛
31½	20	Beech	.92	4.8	7	181	23⅝	22⅝	23 — ½
9¼	3⅝	Belcor			14	306	9⅝	9	9⅛+ ⅛
35	24⅝	BelcoP	s.80	2.3	8	280	u36	34⅝	35½+ ½
26½	19¼	Belden	1.60	6.4	5	11	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+ ⅜
9	6⅛	BeldnH	.36b	5.3	4	4	6⅝	6¼	6⅝— ¼
25⅝	14⅝	BellHow	.96	5.5	9	29	17½	17¼	17⅝— ¼
9⅛	5½	BellInd	.12a	1.5	5	45	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+ ⅛
19⅝	18⅝	BellCd	s s1.52		13	195	19⅝	19⅝	19¼
24⅝	19½	Bemis	1.40	5.9	6	39	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝+1⅛
43⅝	33½	Bendix	2.54	6.6	6	70	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝— ⅜
26⅝	20½	BenfCp	2	8.2	6	65	25	24½	24½— ⅜
51	40⅝	Benef	pf4.30	9.8		4	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝+ ¼
115½	94⅝	Benef	pf5.50	5.8		z60	110½	109	109 — ½
27½	23½	Benef	pf2.50	10.		z80	25	25	25
5⅝	2⅝	BengBt			9	616	3⅝	3	3¼+ ⅜
9⅝	4½	BerkeyP			13	77	7	6⅝	6⅝— ¼
24⅝	20½	BestPd	.16	.7	8	409	24¼	23⅝	24⅛— ⅛
27⅝	20½	BethSt	1.40	6.4	5	612	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝— ⅛
40⅝	29⅝	BigTur	.80	2.1	13	25	39	38⅝	38⅝— ⅜
14¼	12⅝	Binney	.80	4.5	9	7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝— ⅛
33⅝	17⅝	BlaFSL	1	3.4	6	22	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝— ⅛
23⅝	15½	BlockDr	.68	3.1	11	443	22¼	21½	21⅝— ⅜
32	18⅝	BlairJn	1.28	4.6	6	16	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛— ⅜
19¼	13¼	BlissL	1.10	6.3	7	22	17½	17⅛	17½+ ⅜
26	19⅝	BlckHR	1.36	6.0		19	22½	22½	22½+ ¼
27½	18¼	BlueB	1.60	6.2	6	123	26	25½	25⅝— ⅛
10	5⅝	Bluebird	.28	2.9	6	28	9⅝	9½	9½— ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	BobbleBr			4	5	6	6	6
45⅝	37¼	Boeing	s 1	2.3	7	1349	43⅝	42¼	43⅛+ ⅛
35⅝	23½	BoiseC	1.50	4.5	6	240	33¼	33¼	33⅝— ⅛
31⅝	24⅝	Borden	1.82	7.0	6	184	26⅝	25⅝	26 — ⅛
34⅝	26	BorgW	2	6.7	5	96	30	29⅝	30
9⅝	4⅝	Bormrs	.10e	1.7	4	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
25⅝	20⅝	BosEd	2.44	11.	7	66	22⅝	22½	22⅝— ⅛
93	76	BostE	pf8.88	11.		z60	80	80	80
12	10	BostE	pr1.17	11.		17	10⅝	10¼	10¼
15	12⅝	BostE	pr1.44	11.		8	13⅝	13	13 — ¼
18⅝	9⅝	Braniff	.44	3.4	6	392	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛
42⅝	20⅝	BrounC	.80	1.8	14	705	u44¼	41⅛	41⅛ +2⅝
31¼	25	BrigSt	1.20a	4.7	8	97	25⅝	25½	25⅝— ¼
40	30⅛	BristM	1.44	4.3	11	441	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝+ ⅛
45½	35½	BristM	pf 2	5.1		5	39	39	39
26	15⅛	BritPet	.24e	1.4	7	346	24¼	24	24⅛— ⅜
19½	15⅝	BrkwGl	1.08	6.7	8	61	16¼	16⅛	16⅛— ¼
22⅝	18⅝	BkyUG	2.02	9.1	6	36	22¼	22⅛	22⅛
26⅝	24⅝	BkUG	pf2.47	9.4		1	26¼	26¼	26¼
23⅝	14⅝	BwnShs	.80b	4.4	5	2	18¼	18⅛	18⅛— ¼
19¼	7¼	Brown	.30	2.1	4	17	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝— ⅛
30	23½	BrwnGp	1.80	7.5	5	11	24⅝	24	24⅝+ ⅛
16	11	BwnFer	.60	4.2	10	633	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛— ⅛
18½	12¼	Brnswk	.80	6.0	5	673	13½	13¼	13⅝— ¼
34¼	27⅝	Brnsk	pf2.40	8.5		339	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛
23	15¼	BucyEr	.88	4.0	8	675	22⅝	22¼	22¼
6½	5⅝	BudgC	pf.60	10.		3	6	5⅝	6
34½	22	BulFo	1.80	5.5	7	24	u34⅝	33	33 —1⅜
13⅝	10	Bundy	1	6.9	6	123	u14½	13⅝	14½+1½
29⅝	9½	BunkR	.84	3.5	7	90	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝— ¼
29⅝	18	BnkR	pf1.50	5.9		9	25¼	25¼	25¼
21⅝	14⅝	Burlind	1.40	8.0	6	209	17½	17⅛	17½— ⅛
51½	35	BurlNo	1.80	3.6	5	519	u51⅝	49⅝	51⅛— ⅜
50⅝	36	BrlNo	pf2.85	5.8		15	49½	49¼	49¼— ⅜
26⅝	17½	Burndy	.88	3.8	9	26	23¼	22⅝	22⅝— ½
7⅛	2⅝	BrnsRL	.20	4.4		643	4½	4⅛	4½+ ¼
88	64⅝	Burrgh	2	2.8	11	587	71½	70⅝	71¼
19⅝	14	Butlerin	s.80	4.1	8	57	19½	19⅛	19⅛+ ½
15½	6⅝	Butles			66	86	11⅝	11¼	11¼— ⅛
		— C—C—C —							
64¾	44⅛	CBS	2.60	5.6	7	711	46½	46⅛	46½
11⅝	4¾	CCI			4	167	8½	8⅛	8⅛— ⅛
25⅝	10	CI Rty	.20e		8	56	25	24⅝	24⅝— ⅛
36⅝	29	CIT	2.60	7.4	8	73	35½	35	35⅛— ¼
15½	9⅝	CLC	.24	2.3	11	32	10¼	10⅛	10¼— ⅛
14⅛	7⅝	CNA Fn			3	235	11½	11⅛	11⅜— ¼
18⅝	13¼	CNA pf	1.10	6.7		38	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+ ⅛
12½	9⅝	CNAI	1.08a	9.9		31	11	10⅝	10⅝— ⅛
55	46¾	CPC	3	5.8	8	220	51⅝	51¼	51⅝—1
17¾	14¼	CP Nat	1.64	11.	14	4	15	15	15 + ⅛
21⅝	14¾	CTS	.80	4.6	7	32	18	17½	17½— ½
39¼	24⅝	CabotC	1.40	3.6	7	47	38⅝	38	38¼+ ¼
15	7¾	Cadence			6	34	14⅝	14½	14¾+ ⅛
33⅝	18⅝	Caesars	s		72	3489	31⅛	30⅛	31
20½	13	Calihn	.50b	2.7	13	90	18⅝	18	18⅝+ ⅜
6	2⅝	CamerB			10	76	5⅝	5½	5⅝ -
20⅝	17⅝	CmpRI	p 8.50		16	157	18½	17⅝	17⅝+ ⅛
38	31⅝	CampSn	1.76	5.2	9	89	33⅝	33¼	33⅝+ ⅛
28¼	23	CampT	1.08	4.7	8	15	23⅛	d22⅝	22⅝— ½
27¼	16	CdPac	s1.40e			441	27⅝	27	27½— ¼
14⅛	9	CanalR	.64	4.6	8	42	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝+ ½
24⅝	18⅛	CanMill

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 14

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Continued from Page 14)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Close
17¾	14¾	LacGas	1.84	8.3	6	19	22	22¼	22¼	22¼	
13¾	LomSe		1	4.0	7	32	25	24¾	24¾	25	—¼
13¾	LoneBry		1	6.4	7	186	16	15¾	15¾	15¾	—⅜
22½	Lonler		.50	1.6	13	20	31	31	31	31	
8¾	LowCh		.68	4.9	14	103	12½	11⅞	12¼		
14½	LocrSo		1.04	5.1	5	134	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+¾	
36	LearS		pf2.25	4.5		12	50	49¾	50	+½	
18¾	LswTrns		1.20	8.3	7	x2	22½	22½	22½	—¼	
19½	LeeEnt		.72	3.3	11	12	21⅝	21¼	21½	—⅜	
18	Leesona		1.16	4.5	7	69	26	25¾	26	+¾	
7⅝	LehValInd				6	112	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛	
9¼	Lehman		1.31e	13.		397	10½	10¼	10⅜		
6⅛	Lennar		.40	2.4	5	229	u14¾	14	14¼	+¼	
23½	Lenox		1.30	5.2	7	10	25⅛	25	25	—⅛	
6⅝	LesFay		.48	6.5	5	6	7½	7¾	7¾	+⅛	
13¾	LevFdC					28	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—½	
13⅛	LevFin		.75a	5.4		4	14	13⅞	14	+⅛	
31⅝	LevStr		1.80	3.7	7	139	49⅝	48¾	49	—½	
17⅞	LevitzF		.60	2.8	6	42	22	21⅝	21⅝	—½	
23	LOF		2.20	7.8	5	31	28⅛	28	28⅛	—⅛	
26⅝	LibtyCo		1.20	3.6	7	17	33¾	33¼	33½	—⅜	
7½	LibrtyLn				10	47	3¼	3¼	3¼		
19⅞	LibtL		pf1.25	12.		2	19¾	19¾	19¾	—⅛	
13⅜	Lifemk		s.48	3.0	8	10	16⅛	15¾	15¾	—¼	
29⅝	Lilco		2.50	6.8	5	1270	39¼	34¼	36⅝	—2⅝	
75	Lilcl		pf 7	9.2		x20	74	75	75	+2⅝	
41½	LillyEli		1.80	3.3	14	677	56¾	56	56¼	—¼	
34	LincNt		2.80	6.8	6	492	41⅝	40⅝	41⅝	+1	
69	LincNtpf		3	3.6		17	83¼	83¼	83¼	+2¼	
15⅛	LincPl		1.80	10.		4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝		
3	Lionel		.14	2.5	7	26	6⅝	6¼	6¼		
17¾	Litton		.50	2.8		980	29¼	28⅝	29⅛		
26½	Litt ptc		pf		1		42¼	42¼	42¼		
17⅞	Litton		pf 2	9.9		12	20⅛	20	20⅛	+⅛	
16½	Lockhd				4	171	28⅝	28½	28⅝	—¼	
20⅝	Loctite		.44	1.7	11	79	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	—⅛	
34⅝	Lomas		1.20	2.6	4	18	46¾	46	46¼	—¼	
9⅝	LomFn		.80	5.5	9	304	14⅝	13¾	14⅝	+1⅝	
34½	LomM		1.92	10.	10	9	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+½	
18⅝	LnStar		1.40	6.0	6	81	23½	23¼	23¼		
15⅛	LILCo		1.70	10.	7	109	14¾	14½	14½	—¼	
73½	LIL		pfJ 8.12	11.		x200	76	76	76	+1	
21¾	LIL		pfP2.43	10.		2	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+⅜	
24	LongDr		.76	2.8	12	17	27½	27¼	27¼	+⅛	
22½	LoralCo		1	3.6	10	32	33⅝	33⅝	33½	—½	
19½	LaLand		1.28	4.3	10	411	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+⅝	
16½	LaPac		.60b	2.8	7	190	21½	21¼	21¼		
19½	LaurGs		2	9.1	10	24	22⅛	21⅝	22		
12⅛	Lowenst		.60	4.8	4	82	12½	12½	12½		
17⅝	LubrzI		1.60	4.4	6	11	37¼	37¼	37¼	—¾	
13¾	LuckyS		1	6.3	9	276	16	15¾	16	+⅛	
7¾	Ludlow		.60	3.8	16	236	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅝	
14⅛	Lukens		.96	6.4	5	65	15	14¾	15		
10½	LynCSys		.40	2.7	12	36	15⅛	14⅝	14¾	+⅛	
— M—M—M —											
19¾	MACOM		s.24	1.1	17	41	21½	21⅛	21⅛	—⅝	
31⅝	MCA		1.20	2.8	8	39	43¾	42¾	43½	+½	
8	MEI		.40	2.9	8	75	14	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛	
14	MGIC		1	4.0	5	526	25⅝	25¼	25¼	+⅜	
13½	MacAF		1	6.3	7	59	16	15⅝	15⅝	—⅝	
7⅞	MacDn		.40	3.9	6	29	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛		
6⅝	Macke		.48	5.4	5	40	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	—⅜	
9¼	Macmill		.72	8.8	11	136	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛	
32	Macy		1.85	4.9	6	17	37¾	37¼	37¼		
43	Macypf		4.25	9.7		x10	44	44	44		
12¼	MdsFd		1.29e	9.1		76	14¼	14⅛	14⅛		
7¾	MagicCl		.60	6.1	5	137	10	9⅝	9⅝		
26½	MagicIn		.96	2.3	10	5	29	29	29	+⅛	
8⅛	MahlIn		.20b	3.8	3	126	8	d 7¾	7⅞	—⅛	
6⅛	MahlLf		.30	3.6	12	56	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛	
30⅝	MrHan		2.28	6.9	6	324	33½	33	33¼	+⅛	
26¼	MAPCO		1.40	4.3	11	336	32⅝	32	32¼	—⅝	
24⅝	MaratM		s.80	2.5	9	1474	u32⅝	30¾	32⅝	+2⅝	
41⅝	MarioO		2.80	3.7	10	635	76¼	75⅝	76	—1	
34¾	MaritOwl					2	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	—2¼	
17½	Marsh		1	2.5	11	3964	u40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+9	
13½	MarMid		.80	5.3	7	50	15⅛	15	15⅛	—⅛	
11½	MartnL		.64	5.1	10	x625	12½	12¼	12½		
9⅝	MarkCl		.36	3.0	16	36	12	11⅞	12	+½	
13	Mark		pf1.28	11.		5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝		
20¾	Marley		1	4.7	6	184	21½	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛	
10⅝	Marriot		.16	1.0	11	757	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+¼	
56½	MrshM		3.20	5.3	12	75	61¼	60¾	60¾	—½	
15½	MrshF		1.24	7.1	8	233	18	17⅝	17½		
26⅛	MortM		2	5.8	6	1069	35	34¼	34¾	+⅝	
9	MaryK		.48	2.9	12	28	16¼	16¼	16¼	+⅛	
17⅞	Md Cup		.56	2.6	8	148	22	21⅝	21⅝		
18¼	Masco		.60	2.5	10	262	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛	
17½	Masonit		1.20	4.7	8	203	25⅝	25	25⅝	+⅛	
11⅛	MasM		1.36e	10.	18	x19	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛	
8	MassyF		.10			201	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛	
15⅛	MasCo		1.68	10.		16	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛		
10⅛	MasInc		1.08	9.8		27	11	10⅝	11	+¼	
30¼	MatsuE		2	6.4	8	2	31½	31⅛	31⅛	+⅝	
6½	Mattel		.30e	3.4	7	308	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛	
3½	Mattel		wi			334	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅜	
22⅝	MayDS		1.40	5.1	7	65	27¼	27¼	27¼	+⅛	
18½	MayerO		1	4.2	9	2	24	23⅝	23⅝	—¼	
3½	MaysJW				4	30	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛	
22½	Maytg		1.80	6.9	9	57	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	—½	
15⅝	McDermt		1.20	6.6	9	693	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛		
22½	McDr		pf2.20	8.9		380	24¼	24¼	24¼	+¼	
25	McDr		pf2.60	9.4		14	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+⅜	
15⅝	McDermt		1.20	6.6	9	693	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛		
22½	McDr		pf2.20	8.9		380	24¼	24¼	24¼	+¼	
25	McDr		pf2.60	9.4		14	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+⅜	
39¼	McDnld		.56	1.2	11	817	47⅛	46⅝	47⅛	+⅜	
20	McDonD		.75	3.2	5	1537	23⅝	23⅛	23½	—¼	
23½	McDonnl		1.32	4.4	5	3	30	29¾	30	+¼	
22½	McGEd		1.80	7.1	6	227	25¼	25¼	25¼	—⅛	
20⅝	McGrH		1.28	5.0	10	928	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+1	
35	MGH		pf1.20	2.9		1	41½	41½	41½	—2⅝	
19½	McIntyr		g			x1300	42⅝		42	42½	—⅞
12	McLean		.64	4.7	5	8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—¼	
8¼	McLout				2	28	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	—⅛	
9⅝	McMerO		.10		A129	303	u28⅝	27	28⅝	+1⅛	
10	McNeil		.80	5.6	6	65	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛	
19⅝	Mead		1.40	6.1	5	228	26½	26⅛	26⅛	—¼	
26⅝	Measrx		.50	1.1	17	94	46⅝	46	46¼		
22⅝	Medtrn		.48	1.2	13	162	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	—1⅛	
24⅝	Melville		1.40	4.5	9	111	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	—¼	
25½	Memorex				4	520	27¼	26½	27⅝	+⅜	
31½	MercStr		1o	2.7	5	3	u38		37½	37½	—¼
22½	MerTex		s1.20	5.1	7	27	23⅝	23½	23⅝		
53¾	Merck		1.90	2.9	15	338	66⅛	65¼	65⅝	—⅜	
26¼	Merdith		1.20	4.2	6	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—¼	
14¾	MerrLy		.88	4.6	7	516	18⅝	18⅝	18½	—⅛	
26⅛	MesoPet		.40		9	20	2250	u55⅝	49⅝	55⅝	+5
14⅝	Mesta		1.44e	8.5	12	27	17	16⅝	17	+⅛	
17½	Mesta		.60e	3.3	36	13	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝		
20	MGM s		.40	2.7	18	423	22¾	22	22½	—⅛	
44½	Metrm		2.40	4.2	8	13	56½	55¾	56½	+¾	
57½	MEE		pfF8.12	13.		x180	63	62	62	+¼	
54	MEE		pfG7.68	13.		x120	59		59	—3¾	
60	MEE		pfH8.12	13.		x26	62½	62½	62½	+1½	
59	MEE		pf 8.32	13.		x100	64½	64½	64½	+1½	
21½	MhCn		pf2.05	8.8		5	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛	
12½	MchGs		1.30b	9.1	9	4	14½	14¼	14¼	—⅝	
25½	MhWl		pf2.67	9.8		6	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+⅛	
23⅝	MhWl		pf2.12	8.4		14	25¼	25¼	25¼	—¼	
16⅝	MdCTel		1.60	8.3	7	31	19⅝	19	19¼	—⅛	
13⅝	MidSUI		1.52	10.	6	294	14⅝	14¼	14¼		
1⅝	MidndM					29	3¼	3	3	—¼	
14	MidRes		1.20	6.1	7	806	19⅝	19⅛	19¾	+½	
21½	MillerW		.90	3.9	9	123	23¼	23	23¼	+½	
16⅝	MilltBrd		.80	2.9	8	41	27⅝	27¼	27¼	—½	
11½	MillRoy		.20	1.7	12	140	18½	17⅝	18	+⅜	
19	MinnGs		1.84	8.7	5	15	21⅛	21	21⅛	+⅜	
53½	MMM		2.40	4.2	11	652	56⅝	56½	56⅝	—⅜	
18½	MinPL		1.94	9.4	5	46	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—¼	
9⅝	MirroCp		.94	7.8	10	61	12⅝	12	12¼	+⅛	
20⅝	Mission		.80	2.2	7	7	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝		
46	MPacC		3	5.6	6	32	54	53½	53¾	—¼	
10⅝	MoPSv		1b	7.9	8	44	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛	
21	MoPS		pf2.44	11.		5	22	22	22	+¼	
60	Mobil		4.80	6.4	6	774	75¾	74¾	75½	—⅜	
36¼	Mobil		wi			21	37⅝	37½	37⅝	—¾	
1¾	MobileH				12	11	2	1⅞	2	+⅛	
11⅞	MdMer		.20	1.5	6	58	13⅝	13½	13½	—¼	
10⅛	Mohasco		.90	7.3	8	55	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛	
6⅛	MohkDta				18	205	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅜	
13⅝	MohkR		1.20	9.0	5	6	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+⅛	
14⅛	Monarch		s .92	5.4	5	27	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+⅛	
17¼	Monsar		.52	1.4	8	50	36⅝	36	36¼	+¼	
45	Monsan		3.40	7.1	5	476	48⅝	47⅝	47¾	+⅛	
16	MntDU		1.58	8.6	7	28	17½	17⅛	17⅝	+⅜	
19½	MonPw		2.04	8.9	9	28	23	23	23		
18⅛	MonSt		1.80a	9.0		16	20⅛	19⅞	20		
7½	MONY		.92e	11.	10	24	8⅝	8¼	8¼	+⅛	
26¾	27	MooreM	1.12	3.8	5	117	29¾	29½	29½	—½	
52	43¾	Morgan	2.50	5.2	7	548	48¼	47¾	48	—⅛	
29⅝	18¾	MorKn	1.50	4.0	5	19	25⅝	25½	25½	—½	
20⅛	13	MorgSh	.66	3.9	6	22	17½	17⅛	17⅛	—¼	
8⅝	5⅝	MtnTrAm			7	19	8⅛	8¼	8⅛		
34⅝	25¾	MorNor	1.28	4.5	9	433	28½	28¼	28¼	+⅜	
54⅝	36	Motrola	1.20	2.7	10	728	45½	44¾	44¾	—⅜	
40½	24⅛	MtPwl	2.20	8.0	9	59	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—⅛	
27¼	24⅛	MtSTel	2.32	9.8	7	30	26	25¾	25¾	—¼	
7-32	3-32	MtSTel	rt			240	3-16	5-32	5-32		
14⅝	5¾	Monford		.8		34	12	11⅝	12	+⅛	
8¾	4	Muntf	pf.40	5.5		3	7¼	7¼	7¼		
19¼	14⅝	Munsing	1.20	8.1	9	23	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝		
17⅛	11⅛	MurphC	1.28	8.6	22	11	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛	
58	36¼	MurpOil	.1	1.8	13	46	55¾	55⅛	55⅝	—½	
22¾	14	MurryO	1	5.2	7	21	19½	19	19⅛	+⅛	
14¼	12¾	MutOm	1.32	9.8		x18	13⅝	13½	13½	—¼	
15¼	7½	Myers	.58	4.4	7	72	11¼	10⅝	11¼	+⅛	
— N—N—N —											
21⅝	12⅝	NCH	.64	3.3	9	112	19⅝	16⅝	17¼		
12⅝	12⅝	NCNB	n .40	4.8	6	279	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—½	
72⅛	51	NCR	1.40	2.4	9	620	67½	66⅝	67	—⅝	
25¼	17½	NLInd	1.20	5.1	9	412	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅜	
31⅝	19	NLT	1.12	3.6	9	5316	u31½	30½	31		
15⅝	7¼	NVF	s		7	635	13½	12½	13⅛	—⅛	
28½	22⅝	Nabisco	1.50	4.6	7	424	33	22½	23	+⅛	
34½	24⅝	Nalco	1.36	4.1	15	56	33⅝	32⅝	33	—⅛	
23¼	12¼	Narco	.68	4.0	12	92	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛	
28	21	Nashua	1.30	5.7	5	40	23⅝	23	23	—⅝	
42¾	17¼	NatAirl	.50	1.3	19	317	37¼	35⅝	37½	+1⅝	
22⅝	14	NatCon	.72	3.7	8	42	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛		
39½	25½	NCon	pf1.50	4.3		2	34½	34½	34½	—½	
15½	9	NtCtyL	.60	4.8	7	103	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛	
31⅝	27⅛	NtDat	1.88	6.1	5	94	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝		
23⅝	18	NatDist	1.88	8.5	4	89	21⅝	21	21⅛	—½	
22¼	19⅝	NDist	pr1.85	8.9		3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝		
28	24½	NatFG	2.36	8.8	6	12	27	26½	27	+½	
26½	24	NFG	pf2.20	9.0		3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—⅜	
22⅝	15½	NatGyp	1.32	7.1	5	73	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝		
4⅝	2¼	NatHom				49	3⅛	3	3⅛		
9⅝	7⅝	NtLtd	rn .28	3.2	6	54	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝		
30	17⅝	NMdCr	s.60	2.4	10	72	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—¼	
16⅝	12⅛	NMedE	s.80	3.6	10	95	14⅛	13⅝	14	—¼	
20⅝	11⅝	NMdNeSv	.56	3.3	18	80	17⅝	17	17		
22⅝	15⅝	NtPrest	1.50	9.0	11	42	16⅝	16½	16⅝	—⅛	
33¼	18½	NtSemic			11	862	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+¼	
6⅝	5	PenCn	prB			61	5½	5⅝	5½	+⅛	
6⅝	2¾	PenDix				75	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝		
8	7½	PennCp	n.12	1.4		1383	u8½	7⅝	8⅛	+½	
41¼	28⅝	Pennzy	1.76	5.6	8	616	31¼	30⅝	31¼	+⅛	
22½	18⅝	PaPL	2.04	10.	6	97	20⅝	20	20¼	+½	
50⅝	40¼	PaPL	pf4.40	9.9		x20	44¼	44¼	44¼	+⅛	
51½	42	PaPL	pf4.50	10.		x450	44¾	43½	44⅝	+1⅛	
91	77¼	PaPL	pf8.40	11.		x200	80	79	80	+2	
86¾	72⅝	PaPL	pf . 8	11.		x90	74½	74½	74½	+½	
43⅝	39½	PenwH	2.20	6.5	8	23	33⅝	33	33⅝	+¼	
26½	19⅝	PeoEn	.34	2.0	7	123	12	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛	
37¼	31⅝	PeoGs	2.88	8.3	7	121	35	34⅝	34⅝	—⅜	
33⅝	21⅝	PepsiCo	1.14	4.8	19	1017	24½	23⅝	24		
34⅝	19⅝	PerkinE	.52	1.7	13	415	30¼	29⅝	30	—½	
17⅝	8¼	Pertec		7.1		141	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+¼	
49⅝	33¾	Petrie	1.40	4.1	10	246	34¼	34⅛	34¼	—⅛	
42¼	27½	PetroIn	1.04	2.5	18	82	42	41⅝	42		
25⅝	20⅝	PetRs	2.40p	9.9		11	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛	
23	19	PetRs	pf1.75	7.7		8	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝		
39	29	Pfizer	1.32	4.1	11	1838	32⅝	31	32	+⅝	
30¼	19¼	PhelpD	1	3.9	13	142	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	+⅜	
18⅝	15	PhilEl	1.80	11.	8	1102	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	—⅜	
42¾	33	PhlE	pf2.80	10.		x50	36½	36½	36½	+½	
46¼	39	PhlE	pf4.30	11.		x180	40	40	40	—½	
47	39¼	PhlE	pf4.40	11.		x40	41¼	41¼	41¼	+¼	
53⅝	42	PhlE	pf4.48	11.		x20	44	44	44		
100⅝	81	PhlE	pf8.75	11.		x40	83¼	83¼	83¼		
106⅛	87¼	PhlE	pf9.50	10.		x1570	95⅝	93	93	—¼	
86⅝	78	PhlE	pf7.80	11.		x40	72	72	72	—5¼	
84	69	PhlE	pf7.75	11.		x230	71½	71	71½	+½	
28⅝	19¾	PhlSob	1.10	4.3	8	53	25½	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛	
34⅝	31⅛	PhlMr	s1.25	3.7	10	961	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	+⅛	
8¼	3¾	Phllnd	.28	5.7	3	31	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛	
13⅝	8⅝	PhlInd	pf 1	10.		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝		
39½	28⅝	PhlPet	1.40	3.9	8	1874	36¼	35½	36⅛		
18	9¼	PhlVH	.60	4.4	6	26	13⅝	13½	13⅝	—⅛	
14½	8⅝	PiedAvt	.24	2.1	18	27	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	—¼	
17⅝	15⅝	PiedNG	1.56e	8.9	8	6	17½	17⅝	17½	—⅛	
16⅝	6	Pier 1	.15e	1.5	5	13	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛	
42⅝	32	Pilsbry	1.92	4.4	8	126	34⅝	33⅝	34¼	—⅜	
38⅝	24⅝	Pioneer	1.92	5.1	10	285	37⅝	37⅛	37½		
22⅝	15⅛	PionEl		1	8	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛	
29	21⅝	PitnyB	1.20	4.7	7	408	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛	
29½	28	PitnyB	pf2.12	7.4		397	28⅝	28½	28⅝	—⅛	
25⅛	19⅝	PittFrg	.90	3.8	9	7	24	23⅝	24	+⅛	
26	16	Pittsts	1.20	5.8	14	959	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	—⅜	
10⅝	5	Plasc	.7	1	3	36	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝		
23⅝	14½	Plantrn	.16	.9	13	93	17⅝	17½	17⅝	—⅛	
32⅝	10½	Playboy	.12	6.24	140	199	18⅝	19½	19½	+⅛	
31½	17	Pneumo	1	5.1	8	12	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝		
16⅛	11⅛	PopePd	.20b	1.3	11	403	15	14⅝	14⅝	—¼	
40⅛	29½	Polaroid	1	3.1	9	792	32⅝	32¼	32¼	+¼	
30½	15⅛	Pndrosa	.40	2.2	6	77	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛	
36	21½	PopeTel	1.36	3.7	5	19	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	—⅜	
13	7⅝	Porter	.88p	4.9	7	34	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛	
19⅝	16⅛	PortGE	1.70	9.5	13	118	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛	
110¼	99¾	PotG	pf11.50	11.		z220	103¼	102¼	103¼	+¼	
39⅛	27½	Potlitch	1.16	3.5	8	88	33½	33⅛	33¼		
15¾	12⅝	PotmEl	1.34	9.6	9	112	14¼	14	14	—¼	
47	39	PotEl	pf4.04	9.7		z10	41¾	41¾	41¾	+1	
19	17	PrimeC	s		21	220	17⅝	d16⅝	17¼	—⅛	
9½	78⅛	ProcIG	3.40	4.3	12	154	79	78⅝	79	+⅛	

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 14

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued From Page 15)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Close
19¾	17	UtiPL	1.76	9.3	10	156	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
31½	27¼	UtPL	pf2.80	9.8		4	28¾	28¾	28¾	
		— V—V—V —								
21	16½	VF Co	1.40	7.4	6	19	19¼	19	19	+ ⅛
24⅝	14	VSI Cp	.60	2.7	7	11	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6¾	Valleyin	.48	5.1	34	140	9	7⅞	7⅞	+ ½
16⅛	10⅝	VanDrn	.92	7.0	5	27	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
21¾	11¾	Varian	.40	1.9	34	606	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
14¼	7½	Varo	.40	4.4	6	83	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
26	16⅛	Veeco	.50	2.2	8	71	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	4	Vendo				31	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
14⅛	11⅝	VestSe	1.36e	11.		23	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
33	18⅝	Viacom	.32	1.1	14	59	28⅝	28	28⅝	
15⅝	12	VoEPw	1.40	10.	8	1466	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅜
55	46½	VoEP pf	5	10.		z100	48	48	48	+ ½
99⅝	89	VoEP	pf8.80	9.6		z60	89¼	89¼	89¼	
104⅛	92	VoEP	pf9.75	10.		z120	97	97	97	
30⅝	25⅛	VoEP	pf2.90	11.		30	27	26⅝	27	+ ¼
84½	68¼	VoEP	pf7.45	11.		z20	69½	69½	69½	+1
24¼	7¾	Vornado	.60	2.6	36	655	23⅛	22¾	23	— ⅜
15⅛	11⅝	Vulcinc	.75	5.4	5	10	14	13⅞	13⅞	
37¼	26¼	VulcM	1.60	4.8	7	18	33½	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
		— W—W—W —								
37½	17½	WUI	.60	1.6	12	81	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
22½	12	Wabash	.50	3.1	5	45	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	
28⅝	15⅝	Wachov	.76	4.4	7	21	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	
7	3⅛	WachRlty				77	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
29¼	19½	WalMrt	.30	1.1	13	77	27	26¼	26¾	— ¼
30½	23⅛	Walgrn	1.40	5.4	6	20	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
40	26	WlkrA	g1.60a			80	37	36¾	36¾	— ½
33⅝	21⅝	WalBus	.84	3.3	7	5	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
27	17¾	WalMu	1.40	6.0	4	40	24	23½	23½	— ¼
35½	26⅛	WaltJm	1.80	5.8	6	82	31⅝	31	31⅛	— ¼
37½	27½	WaltJ pf	1.60	4.8		3	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
12¼	7⅛	WardPd			9	32	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	7¾	Warnaco			4	31	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
29¼	24⅛	Wrnc	pf1.50	5.8		2	26	25	26	+ ⅜
32⅝	21¼	WarnS	1.60	5.4	8	33	30	29¾	29¾	— ¼
37⅝	33⅝	WrnCom	s1	2.9	7	227	34½	33⅞	34½	
31⅝	21½	WarnrL	1.32	5.4	9	806	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	
27	22⅛	WashGs	2.40	9.8	13	27	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
32⅝	22⅛	WshNat	1.40	5.0	6	18	28¼	28	28	— ¼
24¼	20⅝	WshWt	2.08	9.1	7	33	22¾	22¼	22¾	
33¼	21½	WasteM	.70	2.2	32	119	32½	32¼	32⅝	— ⅛
26¼	15	WatkinJ	.40	1.7	24	24	23⅝	23½	23½	— ¼
7⅝	4¾	WayGos	.48	7.8	8	26	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ¼
19	15⅝	WayG	pf1.60	9.8		1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
9⅝	6¾	WeanUn	.20	3.3	8	2	6	5⅞	6	
38	10⅝	WebbD	.20	1.2	12	554	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
23¼	22½	WelsMk	s.80	3.5	8	3	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
33¼	25⅛	WellsF	1.72	6.2	5	62	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
16⅛	10¼	WelFM	1.25e	8.0	9	39	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
51½	44¼	WtPP	pf4.50	9.8		z100	46	46	46	
40	31½	WtPtPe	2.80	8.3	5	23	34	33¾	33¾	— ½
13½	8¾	WstcFT	g.80			272	u13¾	13¼	13½	
14⅝	7⅝	WmAirL	.40	4.9	3	130	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
37	23¼	WAir	pf 2	8.1		9	24⅝	24½	24⅝	— ¼
30⅛	23	WnBnc	1.44	5.8	6	x109	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ½
37¼	28¼	WnCoNA	.40	1.1	13	109	35½	34⅝	35	— ½
60¼	24⅝	WPacIn	1	1.9		34	52¼	51¾	52	— ½
28	15	WnPubl	.88	3.1	12	75	u28⅛	28	28	+ ⅛
23⅛	14½	WUnion	1.40	6.4	10	826	22	21⅛	22	+ ⅜
52	42	WnUn	pf4.60	9.0		8	51½	51	51	
11⅝	9¾	WUn	dpf1.18	12.		23	10¼	10¼	10¼	
25½	21	WUTI	pf2.56	12.		5	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
25	16	WestEl	.97	5.1	5	853	19	18⅝	19	+ ¼
50½	41½	WstIs	pf3.80	8.8		z110	43¼	43¼	43¼	
30⅝	23⅝	WstvoC	1.32	4.5	7	55	29¾	29½	29½	
23⅛	16	Weybrg	1.08	5.5	4	24	20	19½	19½	— ½
32⅝	23¼	Weyerhr	1	3.4	8	342	29¾	29¼	29½	— ⅛
47½	36⅝	Weyr	pf2.80	6.6		12	43	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
41	26¼	WheelF	1.20	4.1	8	142	29⅛	27⅞	29	+ ⅜
44¾	29½	WheelF	pf 2	6.5		3	31	31	31	
20½	9	WheelPt			2	31	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
58⅝	40½	WhelPt	pf6	12.		z200	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	
49½	32	WhelPt	pf5	12.		z30	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
24¾	17½	Whirlpl	1.40	6.9	7	220	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ¼
27⅝	16¾	WhitC	1.30	5.0	6	126	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
44	37	WhitC	pfC 3	7.3		9	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
15⅝	5⅝	WhiteMt			4	147	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
18¾	9⅝	Whittak	.50	3.3	5	649	15¼	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
19½	11⅛	Wickes	1.04	7.1	5	47	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	6½	Wiebldt	.44	3.4	13	225	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ½
23¾	14	Williams	1	5.1	25	550	19⅝	19¼	19½	+ ¼
12¼	6	WilshrO	.14	1.2	35	325	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
31¾	25½	WinDx	1.44	5.4	8	40	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
7⅛	2½	Winnbao			14	318	5¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
13⅝	9¾	WinerJ	1	9.6	12	7	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
29½	23⅝	WisEP	2.28	9.1	8	348	25⅝	26	25¼	+ ¼
93	80½	WisE	pf7.75	9.5		z30	82	82	82	
23	19	WisGas	1.92	8.5	6	31	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
28⅞	25¼	WisG	pf2.55	9.4		2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	17¾	WiscPL	1.76	9.3	8	15	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
21¼	16¼	WiscPS	1.62	8.9	7	7	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
25	18⅛	Witco	1.40	5.8	6	38	24½	24	24⅛	— ½
17½	10	WitfrR	.80	7.1	5	44	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
13⅝	6⅛	WolvrW	.38	2.9	6	134	13⅛	10	10¼	+ ¼
20⅝	12⅝	Womatlc	.60	3.1	8	95	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
31⅝	15⅝	WoodPt	.48	1.7	15	138	28½	28	28¼	— ⅛
32	17⅛	Wolwth	1.60	6.1	6	1214	26¼	25¾	26¼	+ ¼
43	26¾	Wolw	pf2.30	5.9		19	37	36¾	37	
12⅝	5	WorldAir			5	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
74¾	56¾	Wrigly	2.40a	3.5	7	21	69	68¼	68¼	— ¾
19⅝	8⅝	Wurltzr	.48	4.9	7	22	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
19⅝	10⅝	Wylain	.80	6.2	6	14	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	7½	WyleLb	s.40	4.4	9	102	9⅛	9	9⅛	
7½	3¼	Wyly			15	177	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
64	50	Xerox	2.40	3.8	11	2356	62½	61⅞	62⅛	+ ⅜
23	14¼	XTRA	s .52	2.5	4	143	21	20⅝	20⅝	
36	13⅝	Yates	.20	.6	7	26	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅜
21⅞	15	ZaleCp	1	5.3	6	112	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
17	12¼	ZaleIPA	.80	5.5		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	10¼	Zapata	.30b	1.6	11	243	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
17⅝	9¼	ZayreCp			4	61	11¾	11¾	11½	— ¼
19⅝	12	ZenithR	1	7.8	9	502	13¾	12⅝	12⅞	— ½
19½	12½	ZurnInd	.80	5.0	7	157	16¼	15⅞	16	— ⅛

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Close
39180	Abitibi		$19	18⅝		187⅝	— ⅛			
10000	Acklands		$15¼	15¼		15¼				
9500	Agnico E		$7½	7		7½	— ⅛			
500	Agra Ind A		$6¾	6¾		6¾				
56541	Alta Gas A		$23½	22⅞		23¼	+ ⅜			
50	Alta Nat		$58¼	58¼		58¼	+1¼			
100	Algo Cent		$24	24		24	+ ⅜			
10150	Am Barzo		$19¾	19½		19½	— ⅛			
200	Argus C pr		$15½	15½		15½				
500	Asbestos		$45½	45½		45½				
9455	Atco A		$22½	22⅛		22⅛	— ⅛			
10785	BP Can		$28¾	28¼		28¾				
4610	Bank N S		$22⅝	22¼		22¼	— ¼			
100	Baton B		$13¾	13¾		13¾				
200	Beth Cop A		$19½	19½		19½	+ ¼			
700	Block Bros		$9¼	9¼		9¼				
9700	Bralor Res		$15¼	15		15¼	+ ½			
2781	Bramalea		$23¾	23		23	— ¼			
1536	Brenda M		$18¾	18⅛		18⅛	— ¼			
1775	BCFP		$22⅞	22¾		22⅞				
77735	BC Phone		$17¾	17⅝		17⅝	— ¼			
59289	Brunswk		$8½	8⅛		8½	+ ⅜			
500	Budd Can		$7⅝	7¼		7¼	— ⅛			
2687	CAE A		$34	33½		34	+1¼			
7002	Cad Fnr		$18⅝	17¾		18½	+ ⅜			
3023	Cal Pow A		$46	45½		45¾	+ ¼			
9300	Camflo		$14⅝	13⅞		14⅝	+ ½			
30075	C Nor West		$13½	13⅛		13½	+ ¼			
600	C Packrs		$28	27⅝		27⅝	+ ⅛			
14130	Can Perm		$20⅞	20¼		20¼	— ⅜			
881	Can Trust A		$27	26¾		26⅞	— ⅛			
58	C Tung		$25	24⅝		24⅝	— ⅜			
11511	CCabLesy A		$21¼	21⅛		21¼	+ ¼			
2575	Can Cel		$9¾	9½		9½	— ¼			
625	CGE		$31½	31½		31½	+ ½			
40495	Ci Bk Com		$26	25¾		25⅞	+ ⅛			
9880	Cdn Tire A		$31¾	31⅛		31¾	+ ½			
934	C Utilties		$20	19¾		20				
425	Candel Oil		$42	41		42				
2430	Cassiar		$11⅞	11¾		11⅞	+ ⅜			
60508	Celanese		$6⅛	5¾		6	+ ⅜			
2200	Can Distrb		$10¾	10½		10⅝	— ⅛			
36002	Cons Gas		$24¾	24⅝		24⅝	— ¼			
10004	Con Fordy		345	335		345	+10			
5300	Conwest		$6¾	6½		6½	— ⅛			
28724	Coseka R		$9⅝	9⅛		9¼	— ¼			
13425	Crofam		$7⅝	7¼		7⅝	+ ⅛			
14620	Cyprus		$15⅛	14¾		15⅛	+ ⅜			
8600	Czar Res		$8¾	8¼		8¾				
9725	Dson Dev		$15⅛	14¾		15	+ ⅛			
200	Dson A		$7⅝	7⅝		7⅝				
44931	Denison		$27¼	26¼		27⅛	+ 1			
11950	Dicknsn		$8¾	8⅜		8⅜	— ⅛			
450	D Bridge		$37	36¾		36¾	— ⅜			
25980	Dofasco A		$34⅝	34⅜		34⅝	— ½			
4350	Dom Store		$18¾	18¾		18¾	+ ¼			
400	Du Pont		$22	22		22				
518	Dylex L A		$13⅝	13½		13½				
415	East Mal		176	175		175	— 5			
1300	Electhom A		$5¾	5½		5½	— ⅜			
2965	Emco		$10¾	10⅝		10⅝				
118545	Falcon C		$8⅝	7¾		8⅛	+ ⅛			
1995	Fibrg Nlk A		$62½	61¾		61¾	— ½			
2400	Fed Ind A		$7	6¾		7	+ ¼			
3525	Fed Pion		43	42		43	+ 1			
13500	Francana		$12¾	12¼		12¾	+ ⅜			
15875	G M Res		$5½	5		5⅜	+ ¼			
200	G Distrb A		$8¼	8¼		8¼	— ¼			
2400	G Distrb w		276	275		275				
10400	Gibraltar		$8⅝	8¼		8⅜	+ ⅛			
400	Goodyear		$23¾	23⅛		23⅛	— ¼			
80	Graff G		$16½	16½		16½	— ⅜			
3000	Granduc		140	138		140	+ 5			
4207	Gt Oil Sds		$17½	17⅛		17½	+ ⅛			
1390	GL Forest		$43½	43		43½	+ ⅜			
266	Greyhnd		$23	22¾		23	+ ⅜			
200	H Group A		400	400		400	+10			
1500	Hard Cra A		340	330		340				
2850	Harlequin		$14⅝	14⅝		14⅝	— ⅛			
40850	Hawker A		$14⅛	13¾		14	+ ⅜			
707	Hayes D		$11	10¾		11	+ ⅜			
11783	H Bay Co		$28¾	28¼		28¼				
21542	IAC		$19¼	18¾		18⅞	+ ⅛			

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices June 13, 1979

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
2020 Indal	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
350 Indusmin	$22	22	22	+ ¼
11150 Inland Gas	$15⅛	15	15	
1650 Int Mogul	$7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
5269 Inter Pipe	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
1500 Ivaco A	$16½	16¼	16⅝	— ⅛
20295 Jannock	$24¾	24½	24¾	+ ¼
45172 Kaiser Re	$24⅞	24⅝	24¾	
10650 Kam Kotia	$5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
900 Kelsey H	$25½	25¼	25½	+ ½
16333 Kerr A	$18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
46370 Labatt A	$24	23	23⅝	+ ⅜
17550 Lacana	$5⅝	5½	5½	
1800 LDnt Can	$5½	5⅛	5½	+ ¼
7800 LL Loc	350	335	350	
2940 Lob Co A	425	420	425	+ 5
7800 Lob Co B	425	410	425	+15
200 Loeb M	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
1200 MICC	$12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
200 Mclan H A	$21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
32295 MLS Ltd	$24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
1187 Molson A	$26⅛	26	26½	+ ⅜
200 Molson B	$24½	24½	24½	— ½
4941 Moore	$39¾	39	39	— ¼
10100 Murphy	$21¼	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
3305 Nat Trust	$24¾	24¼	24½	+ ¼
24364 Noranda	$43¾	42¾	43	+ ⅛
69797 Norcen	$24¾	24	24⅛	— ½
328 NTecm B w	$25¾	25¾	25¾	
102750 Oakwood P	$9¼	8¾	9	+ ¼
146270 Oshawa B	$17⅞	17	17½	+ ½
7295 Oshawa A	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
15847 Page Pet	$16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ½
17400 Pamour A	$6¾	6¼	6½	— ¼
2490 PanCan P	$56⅝	56	56⅝	+ ⅜
100 Patino N V	$24	24	24	
8100 Pembina	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
7296 Petrofina	$37½	36¾	36⅞	— ⅜
11000 Pevto Oils	$13⅝	12¾	13	+ ¼
1410 Pine Point	$34¼	34	34¼	+ ¼
64750 Place G	355	345	350	+ 5
3350 Placer	$27⅝	27½	27⅝	
1500 Ram	$10⅝	10⅛	10¼	
200 Redpath	$14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ¼
1509 Rel Steels A	$10	10	10	
10200 Reichhold	$13⅛	13	13	
17430 Revnu Prp	182	178	180	
20515 Roman	$32½	31	32½	+1⅛
300 Rothman	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
21909 Scepire	$7⅝	7½	7½	
600 Scotts A	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
20463 Shell Can	$24¼	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
5450 Sherritt	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
200 Sigma	$26	26	26	— ½
28542 Simpsons	265	255	265	+ 6
2246 Simon S A	$9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
1700 Slater Stl	$18⅞	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅛
1120 Southm	$27¼	27	27	— ¼
100 St Brodcst	$12¼	12¼	12¼	
6663 Steloc A	$30	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
2200 Steep R	395	395	395	
20050 Sulpetro B	$13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ½
200 Talcorp A	$11	10⅝	11	+ ¼
100 Taro	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
1412 Teck Cor A	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
1290 Teck Cor B	$12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
300 Teledyne	$11½	11½	11½	
200 Tex Can	$69½	69½	69½	
350 Thom N A	$15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	— ⅛

Canadian Indexes

June 14, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	N.A.	266.15
Toronto	1,568.18	1,572.60

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

European Gold Markets

June 14, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	278.80	279.00	+2.40
Zurich	279.125	278.875	+1.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	292.36	292.33	+2.14

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
June 14, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	955 970	+5
Aug	992	980	980 987	—5
Oct	1,035	1,021	1,021 1,022	—6
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,018 1,024	—2
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,051 1,053	—4
Mar	1,088	1,083	1,077 1,081	—13
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,100 1,107	—5
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,130 1,140	—5
196 lots.				
COCOA				
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,505 1,550	Unch.
Sep	1,555	1,530	1,547 1,551	—13
Dec	1,583	1,580	1,580 1,585	—11
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,580 1,600	—20
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,580 1,605	—25
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,585 -	—5
41 lots				

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

June 14, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Texaco Pet	1,314,500	18⅝	+ ½
CharterCo	1,028,000	36½	—8⅝
IBM s	627,900	74⅝	— ⅜
NLT Corp	531,600	31	
Amer Hess	476,000	45¾	+4¼
Moremont	396,400	40⅝	+9
Howrd John	396,000	14	+1⅛
CharterCo wt	378,400	12	—⅜
L TV Corp	373,100	19¾	+1⅜
CaesarsWld s	349,600	30⅝	— ⅜
Heller Int	335,100	27¾	+1⅜
DowChem	278,900	27	— ¼
Hornischfg	266,500	23	+ ⅛
Gen Motors	242,300	59⅝	— ⅛
AshlndOils	238,100	42¼	— ½

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Netlnow Close
Volume (in millions)	37.97	43.98
Advanced	628	791
Volume Up (in millions)	16.74	19.44
Declined	843	719
Volume Down (in millions)	15.98	16.00
Unchanged	414	426
Total Issues	1,876	1,936
New Highs	48	72
New Lows	14	18

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	839.22	844.07	834.29	842.34	+0.17
20 Trn	241.09	242.11	238.41	241.09	—0.68
15 Uti	105.24	105.82	104.53	105.07	—0.51
65 Stk	293.91	295.47	291.31	294.43	—0.51

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	102.43	101.04	102.20	—0.11
Industrials	113.96	112.16	113.51	—0.10
Utilities	51.25	50.28	50.89	—0.19
Finance	12.59	12.41	12.52	—0.01
Transp.	14.84	14.65	14.76	—0.07

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	57.87	57.56	57.87	—0.08
Industrials	65.79	65.41	65.79	—0.12
Transp.	47.79	47.52	47.79	—0.19
Utilities	38.88	38.74	38.88	—0.03
Finance	61.90	61.64	61.90	Unch.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
June 13	177,889	334,082	1,250
June 12	195,227	417,453	2,683
June 11	163,284	355,727	1,589
June 8	158,784	331,156	1,839
June 7	179,279	356,611	1,839

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
GtBas Pet	331,800	12⅝	+ ½
Amdahl	319,100	24¼	— ⅜
Dynalect Cp	295,500	11¾	+ ⅜
Gent Explor	140,000	8½	— ⅛
InfrCtyGs g	134,500	13½	
Elsinore n	134,100	16¼	
DomePetr gs	130,900	43¼	+ ¾
RangerOil g	117,900	25¾	+1⅜
CdnHomst g	101,900	18½	— ½
NoCdnOil g	101,500	14¼	+1

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Netlnow Close
Volume (in millions)	5.80	6.56
Advanced	343	334
Volume Up (in millions)	2.83	2.97
Declined	329	317
Volume Down (in millions)	2.09	2.63
Unchanged	268	219
Total Issues	840	870
New highs	N.A.	30
New lows	N.A.	8

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
195.97	194.42	195.71	—0.24

FUTURES DOW JONES
Through New York Industrial Index Fund
Prices in U.S.$

Maturity	bid/offer quotes June 14, 14.00 hrs. Lt.	Business done last week low/high.
June 28	839/845	833/848
July 26	838/845	832/848
Aug. 30	838/846	832/849

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ADVERTISEMENT

GRAND METROPOLITAN LIMITED
(CDR's)

Rights issue

The undersigned herewith informs holders of Continental Depositary Receipts (CDRs) for Ordinary Shares of Grand Metropolitan Limited ("Grand Metropolitan")

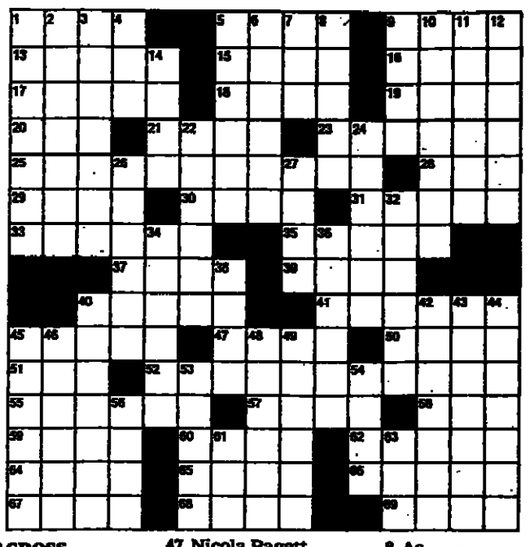
AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 14

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 16)

52 Week High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— C —							
4¼	2¾	CoVtrn .10e	1.0	11	42	10⅛	10¼	10½	
4	1	CelluCH		6	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
2	1	CentSe .65	10.		11	6¼	6¼	6¼	
2	1	CenS pf 1.25	6.3		z100	20	20	20	+ ¼
4	1	Cenvill 1.20	7.9	5	44	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅛
4	1	CertWCp		10	78	6½	6¼	6½	
4	1	Cetec .08	1.7	9	8	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
6	1	ChadMi .60	9.2	6	6	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
2	1	ChampHo		13	126	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
6	1	ChartM s		6	9	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
6	1	ChrtM pf.75	11.		3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2	1	Chmplst .24	2.8	8	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
2	1	ChlRv 1.60a	8.0	12	3	20	20	20	
16	1	ChlefDv g1e			109	46¼	44¼	46¼	+1
14	1	ChlefDv wi			.117	23⅝	22⅝	23¼	+ ⅝
14	1	ChildWld		7	19	11	11	11	
2	1	ChRtnCp .30	4.2	5	6	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
4	1	CircleK	1	6.1	8	72	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ⅛
4	1	Charlon .56	5.1	7	.52	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
		CitBkNJ 1.80	7.4	5	.1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
14	1	CityGas .92	5.1	8	68	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	— ¼
14	1	Clarmt .30e	2.7		3	u11	11	11	+ ¼
7	1	Clarostat		7	29	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ½
14	1	Clouns s		5	6	13⅞	d13¾	13¾	— ⅛
16	1	Clopay .32	2.5	9	19	13	12⅝	13	
14	1	CohenHat		8	15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14	1	Cohu .16e	4.1	12	8	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
14	1	Coleman .92	5.2	7	14	18	17⅝	17⅞	— ½
4	1	ColCml		76	368	18¼	17½	18¼	
14	1	Colwell .60	3.5	11	95	u17¼	16¼	17	+ ⅜
7	1	Cominc g 2			11	32½	32	32	— ½
14	1	ComAll .40	1.9	7	20	21½	21	21	— ⅜
4	1	ComA pf1.60	11.		5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
4	1	ComMtl .40	3.2	5	34	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
7	1	ComInt		9	159	32⅝	31⅞	32⅝	+ ⅝
2	1	ComDrCp			75	9	2¾	2¾	2¾
14	1	Compo s .20	2.8	12	71	10	9⅞	9⅞	
14	1	CompD		8	40	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
14	1	CompInv			30	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
14	1	Conchm .80	4.2	7	19	19½	19¼	19¼	— ½
14	1	ConcrdF		5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
14	1	Condec .30a	2.9		19	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
14	1	ConnLtyC			36	3⅝	3	3	— ¼
14	1	ConnrHm		6	27	u11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ¼
14	1	Conrack .90a	3.4	8	2	26½	26½	26½	
14	1	Conray .16	3.5	5	74	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
4	1	ConsOG			788	u13½	11⅝	13½	+1½
14	1	ConsRef .60	5.9	8	9	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
		ContMtl		5	9	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
14	1	ContTel wt			5	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜+1-16
14	1	Cookin .20e	2.8	4	36	7⅝	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
		CookP .15f		28	14	33¼	32⅝	33¼	+ ¾
14	1	CooJr .10e	2.5		27	4	3⅞	4	
14	1	CoreLb .28	1.1	18	6	25	24⅝	24⅝	
14	1	Cornco .80b	4.0	11	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
14	1	Cornlus .80	4.4	6	21	18½	18	18¼	+ ⅛
14	1	CrestOil s.14	.8	45	1014	u18⅝	17⅝	18¼	+ ⅝
		Crompt 1.40	5.2	4	3	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
		CrossAT 1.20	4.5	9	111	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
14	1	CwnCP .60a	.7	5	340	u92	86¼	88	+ ½
14	1	Crownin s			5	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
14	1	CrutcR .36	2.4	19	145	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	— ¼
14	1	CrystHO .72	2.1	52	178	35¼	33⅝	35	+ ¼
		CubicCp .60	3.6	6	30	17	16⅝	16⅞	— ¼
14	1	Curtice 1.10	5.5	5	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
		— D — D — D —							
14	1	DCL		6	444	5	5	5	
14	1	DWG .25t	10.	9	69	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
14	1	DamonC		5	18	3¼	d 3	3	— ¼
14	1	Damson			185	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
14	1	DataArc n		9	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
14	1	Datapd .20	2.0	8	110	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
		DavMn .25e	2.1	21	17	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
14	1	DeRose		22	3	2½	2	2	— ⅛
14	1	DelLabs .48	3.1	15	16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
		DelMO .07e	.5	15	123	12⅞	12½	12¾	— ¼
		DelwdF .60	7.5	9	4	8⅛	8	8	
14	1	Depstr s1.40	5.3	6	5	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
		DevCoA		4	11	18	18	18	+ ¼
		DevonGe s		4	z700	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
14	1	Dialcon	34		29	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	— ¼
		Diodes			28	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14	1	DisFab		6	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
		DomP g s		15	1389	43½	41⅝	43¼	+ ⅜
14	1	Domtr g1.80a			160	23¼	23	23⅛	
		DrlvHarr		2		11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
		DrFeit .40	5.0	8	34	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
14	1	Dunlop .08r	6.1	8	4	1⅝	1-16	1-16	—1-16
		DplxPd .80	4.0	4	12	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
		DurTsl .40b	4.0	10	12	10	9⅞	10	
14	1	Dynicin		392	2955	12¼	10⅝	11¾	+ ⅜
14	1	Dynser .72	3.3	6	60	22½	21¾	22½	— ½
		— E — E — E —							
14	1	EAC .21e	4.8		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
14	1	EECO .24	2.2	10	7	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
14	1	EarthRes 1	4.5	9	158	22⅝	21⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
14	1	EshCo 1.20	6.4	7	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
14	1	Edmos			18	2¼	2¼	2⅛	— ⅛
14	1	EDO .60	3.1	9	66	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
14	1	Ehren .10e	.8	11	93	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅜
		ElAudD		4	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
14	1	Electros 1	5.5	8	7	18⅛	18	18⅛	
14	1	ElecAm 1.40	4.1	7	4	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
14	1	Elsinor n		25	1341	16¼	14	16¼	
14	1	EmrRd		4	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
14	1	EngvRs .24	3.0	18	26	8¼	8	8¼	— ⅛
14	1	Ero Ind			1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
14	1	Esoxy .15e	1.9	13	3	8	8	8	+ ⅛
14	1	EsxRd .57e	3.6	5	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
14	1	EtzLav .10e	1.8	20	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
		EvansAr .40	2.8	9	16	15	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
14	1	Exactve		9	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
		— F — F — F —							
14	1	FPA .40	3.9	2	16	10⅛	10¼	10¼	
14	1	FSF Ind .12	2.2		75	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
14	1	FabInd s		4	3	10	10	10	
6⅝	2⅝	FairTex		3	12	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
3⅝	1¼	FairInds			2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8⅛	2½	FairmC .15	2.2	26	46	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
16½	9	FamDir .36	3.1	7	172	12	11⅝	11½	— ½
16⅞	9⅞	FannyF .50a	3.6	7	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
14	8½	FayDrg .24b	2.5	7	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
21	12⅝	FedMort .40	3.8		6	14	14	14	
19⅞	14⅞	FedRt 1.36	8.5	16	14	16⅝	16	16	— ⅜
8⅛	4⅝	FedRes		19	108	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
35⅞	18⅝	Felmnt .25	.7	18	64	35⅝	34⅝	35	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅛	Fidelco			35	6¼	6	6¼	
19⅛	11⅝	FinGen .40b	2.3	9	12	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
18	10⅝	FinGnA .40b	3.7		3	15	14⅝	15	
10⅝	7½	FtConn 1a	11.	7	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
24⅝	16⅝	FISLSh 1b	4.8	4	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
6¼	3¼	Fshmrk		8	12	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
17⅞	10	FischP 11.	7.8	6	53	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
4½	1⅝	Fishman			14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Flexo		11	59	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
11⅛	3⅝	FlanEnt		5	18	6⅛	4	4	
20⅝	17⅝	FlghtSf s		17	134	20⅝	19⅝	19⅞	
12	7¼	FloRck .22e	9.2	4	37	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
27½	7	FlowGen		14	285	u18⅝	17	18⅛	+1⅝
16¼	10⅝	Flowers .44	3.6	7	88	12¼	12¼	12¼	
19⅝	15⅝	FluteJ s		13	34	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
9⅝	5⅝	Foodrm .20	7.3	5	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	6	FootMi .45e	4.9	10	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
73	54	FordCan g5a			2288	60	60	60	+ ½
25⅛	9⅛	ForestC .10	.6	8	26	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
8⅝	3¼	ForestLab			25	8½	8⅝	8⅝	
9⅝	4⅛	FranklnRt		28	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
11⅝	5⅝	Franks .36	3.8	7	20	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	3⅝	FriendFr		351	26	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
13	6⅝	Frisco s .40	4.7	3	18	8⅝	d 8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
9½	6	Fristch .30b	4.7	5	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
19⅝	9⅝	FrontA .30b	1.8	6	67	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4	FrontA wt			12	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
		— G — G — G —							
6½	2⅝	GIT			2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	GRI .30	5.7	7	44	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1¼	GTI			18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Galaxy .06f	1.3	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅝	6⅝	Garan .81e	11.	4	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
4½	2⅝	Garland			1	2½	2½	2½	
28½	15	GatLbt .40b	2.4	8	72	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	
4	2⅝	GeoGrp .35e	1.7	4	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Goymar		9	6	1⅞	1⅝	1½	
22⅝	19⅝	GelmSc n		28	40	22⅝	22	22	— ⅜
5	2⅝	GnEmp .22	8.5	5	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	GenExp			1490	8⅝	8⅝	8½	— ⅛
5½	2⅝	GnHous		4	83	3⅝	3	3¼	+ ¼
8	4⅝	GenvDr .10r	2.2	7	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
33⅝	13⅝	GeoRes .28	.7	12	55	32⅝	30¼	30¼	—2¼
17⅝	15⅝	GiantF s 1	5.8		5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
14⅛	7⅝	GntYell s.60e			132	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	5	Glasrock .10	1.4	14	67	7¼	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅜
34⅝	21⅝	Glatfltr 1.20	3.8	7	8	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
11⅝	6¼	GlenGer .16	1.4	6	28	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
30	14⅝	Glmnr .72	3.8	8	20	24⅝	24	24	— ⅜
12	7⅝	Globein .70	7.6	8	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7¼	Glosser .44	5.3	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	3	GoldnCyc			25	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
44⅝	12⅝	GldNugt .08t	.4	37	127	23⅝	21	21⅛	— ⅜
13	7	GoldWH .44	7.8	5	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
1½	⅝	Goldfield			69⅝	1½	1⅛	1⅜	— ⅛
2½	⅝	Gorich wt			6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26	19	GormR 1.30a	3.9	7	7	21	20½	20½	— ⅜
12⅝	8⅛	GouldT .88	7.0	10	21	u12⅛	12⅝	12½	+ ⅜
13⅛	6⅛	GrahMd .30	4.2	22	11	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
11½	7⅝	GrandAu .22e	.5	5	21	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	GrndCh .50	4.6	4	16	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
19½	8⅝	GranerA		98	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	GtAmInd		4	68	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
13	4⅝	GtBasinP		57	3318	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ½
33⅝	18⅝	GtLkCh .28	.9	15	121	22⅝	21⅛	22⅝	+1⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Greenman		16	15	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
10	5⅝	GREIT .40	4.1	19	15	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	16⅝	GrossT 1.44	6.9	7	4	21	21	21	— ½
24½	14½	Gulfford .88	3.5	3	66	u25¼	24	25	+ ⅜
50½	23½	GlfCan g1.40			384	49⅝	49¼	49¼	— ½
11⅝	5	Gulfstrm		6	65	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
		— H — H — H —							
15	9⅛	HallsM .80	7.4	4	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	5	Hampto .65f	11.	4	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
16¼	12½	Hannfrd .88	6.6	5	5	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ¼
7⅝	5¼	HanSoRt		108	16	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
32¼	22½	Harland 1	3.2	12	9	31¼	31½	31½	— ¼
5⅝	2⅛	Harvey		9	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Hasbro .05f		9	18	7⅝	6⅝	7	— ⅛
17⅝	4⅝	HawaiA			3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	HlthCh		16	73	6⅝	6	6¼	+ ¼
18⅝	6	HelthM .20	3.4	4	x27	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ½
10⅝	7⅝	HelnWr .39e	4.1	8	x1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Helnick .10	2.0	8	57	4⅝	4⅝	5	
2⅝	1⅛	HelmMtg			247	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	HlGinc .06r	.7	8	7	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
14⅝	.8	HlShear .20	1.9	5	27	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Hlstmic .20	2.5	11	46	8	8	8	+ ⅛
13⅝	5½	HollyCp		15	272	12½	11⅝	11⅝	
58	33⅝	HmeOA g1.20			5	57½	57⅛	57⅛	
35	15	Hormel 1.48	4.5	6	10	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
17⅝	6⅝	Hornblr		28	228	u18½	17	18⅛	+2½
13⅝	5½	HosPm .60	5.1	35	21	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
21	15⅝	Hotel 1.85e	9.5	13	11	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
5⅝	3	HouseW		13	24	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
27½	13½	HouOil .80	4.2	11	506	19⅝	18⅝	19	— ⅜
26	15⅝	HouO pf1.69	8.4		120	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	6½	HowsC .40	1.5	16	91	27⅝	26⅝	27¼	+ ¼
3⅝	2⅛	Howell .15b	4.8	16	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
31½	24	HubellA 1.56	5.4	7	4	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
31⅞	23⅞	HubellB 1.56	5.4	7	6	29	28⅝	28⅝	+ ¼
27	23⅝	Hubbl pf2.06	8.5		1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
11⅝	9½	HuckM .36	2.2	6	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
11⅝	6½	HudsnGn		4	48	11⅝	11	11	— ½
64	33⅝	HudBO g 2			75	60½	60	60	— ⅜
8½	3⅝	HumH .20	3.6	6	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
53	27⅝	HuskyO g 1			29	47	47	47	
16⅝	7⅝	ICM .58e	4.8	13	22	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	+ ¼
5⅝	3⅛	IFS Ind .14	2.7	6	3	4½	4½	4½	
14⅝	8⅝	IMC .28	2.3	4	3	12½	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
1¼	½	ITI			8	7	⅝	13-16	13-16—1-16
8⅝	6⅝	ImpCh .35e	4.5	7	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
31½	16⅝	InsrOil A s1			221	29⅝	28⅝	29	— ½
3	1	InflightSv			58	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2⅝	1	Inotex			6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2	⅝	InstrSys	.23		791	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	Insby pf.25f	.2.3		6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
12⅛	5⅝	Integltex		7	652	11	10	10⅝	+1
13⅝	6	IntChrGs g.32			1345	13⅝	13⅛	13½	
20⅝	16⅝	Intrnk .28r	1.1	8	48	19	18	18⅝	— ⅜
4½	2⅝	IntBakrl		12	105	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1⅛	IntFdSvc			2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
32	17½	IntGenl 1.40	4.6	5	14	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ½
9⅝	4½	IntProt .38	4.8	4	18	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
9⅝	6⅛	IntSeaw .68	8.4	6	4	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	⅝	IntStrch			18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
4½	1½	InvestFls		1	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	7	InvRlT .57e	6.6	12	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
28⅝	15½	Ionics	13		28	26½	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
34½	17½	IronBrd .36	1.6	8	16	23¼	23	23	— ¼
8⅛	6⅛	IrsonID .67e	9.6		17	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
		— J — J — J —							
17⅛	10½	Jacobs .50b	3.4	7	240	14⅝	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅜
11⅛	4⅝	Jamesn 1.52f	20.	4	9	5	5	5	
4⅛	2	Jebens .25e	2.2	20	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4½	1⅛	Jetronic		9	40	3½	3⅝	3½	
11¼	4⅝	JohnPd .36	7.0	12	27	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	2⅛	JuniprP			158	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	+ ¼
11	7⅛	Jupiter		2	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
		— K — K — K —							
8⅝	3¼	KTelin .30e	4.6	41	27	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
2⅝	1⅝	Kalein .75c			100	2	2	2	
2½	½	KaneMil wt			17	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
51½	41	KaGs pf4.50	11.		x10	42½	42½	42½	— ½
18⅝	3½	KapokT		17	28	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	
16⅝	11⅝	KayCo .50	3.2	7	19	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅜
17⅛	7⅝	KendCp		18	103	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Kemwn .60	5.8	5	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
6½	3⅝	Ketchm .22f	5.0	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Key Co .20e	.4.7	4	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	KinArk	9		28	3⅝	3	3	
24	15¼	KingRds s .32	1.8	6	36	18⅝	17⅝	18	— ⅜
31⅝	15⅝	KirbyEx		8	4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ½
6⅝	2⅝	Kit Mfg		4	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	4½	Kleinerts			92	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ½
7½	3⅝	KuhnStr		3	12	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
		— L — L — L —							
3⅛	1⅛	LaBarge .06	3.9	18	8		1⅝	2	
6⅝	3⅝	LaMaur .39	3.7	11	6	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
5½	2¼	LaPnt			1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅛	LafyRad			2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2½	2	Lakeish g		14	3	1-16	3	3	
18	3⅝	Landmk	7		14	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Lasco .20b	2.4	4	8	8½	8½	8½	
28	15⅝	LeaRnl s.40	3.2	8	12	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
15⅝	9⅛	LehighP		4	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	LeisureT		4	62	4½	4¼	4¼	
12	5⅛	LibtyFb .30t	5.0	4	19	7⅝	7½	7¼	+ ¼
10⅛	5⅝	Lightstr .24	2.6	6	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Baggage item
5 Ali follower
9 Distort
13 Send payment
15 Operatic prince
16 Mascara recipient
17 Of coots, loons, etc.
18 She wrote "The Black Prince"
19 Palindromic first name
20 Material for a bride
21 Miss Kett
23 Court figure
25 Unarmed scouting plane
28 Actor Duilio —— Prete
29 Palazzo d'——, in Varese
30 Be vertiginous
31 Injures
33 Stew
35 Relative of an oryx
37 Reds or Redskins
39 One behind the times
40 Sword or swordsman
41 His hand is out for handouts
45 Everglades denizen
47 Nicola Pagett role on TV
50 With "Dies," a famous hymn
51 Macaw
52 N.A. tree
55 Capitol Hill interim
57 Dillinger's nemeses
58 Wheeler-dealer, to a G.I.
59 Four-flusher
60 Word with year or frog
62 Live coal
64 Addict
65 Dweller near Leningrad
66 Regarding
67 Apollo's mother
68 Dr. Mina ——, U.S. scientist
69 Tout's vital statistics

DOWN

1 Farmers' associations
2 Setback
3 Ape
4 Brooch
5 Hallux
6 "Peel me ——," memorable Mae West line
7 Neckpiece
8 As —— (usually)
9 Road sign
10 Logger's pair of wheels
11 Value highly
12 Fingerprint markings
14 North Sea feeder
22 Filament
24 Loser at sea in 1588
26 Pay a bill
27 Implored
32 Ascending
34 Tracts of wasteland
36 Site
38 Nasty
40 I.R.S. category
42 Dug up by the roots
43 Industrial section of London
44 Lab vessels
45 Outpouring of gossip
46 Broadway musical
48 Deny or annul
49 Oceanides
53 Canadian physician: 1849-1919
54 Draft status
56 Saarinen
61 Vane letters
63 Alphabetic trio

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	18	64	Fair	MADRID	22	72	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Rain	MIAMI	28	82	Cloudy
ANKARA	22	72	Fair	MILAN	25	77	Cloudy
ATHENS	27	81	Fair	MONTREAL	17	63	Fair
BEIRUT	26	79	Mist	MOSCOW	25	77	Fair
BELGRADE	30	86	Fair	MUNICH	14	57	Overcast
BERLIN	16	61	Rain	NEW YORK	22	72	Fair
BRUSSELS	13	55	Rain	NICE	25	77	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	26	79	Mist	OSLO	12	54	Rain
BUDAPEST	21	70	Overcast	PARIS	18	64	Overcast
CASABLANCA	20	68	Cloudy	PRAGUE	18	64	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	14	57	Rain	ROME	27	81	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	30	86	Fair	SOFIA	27	81	Cloudy
DUBLIN	12	54	Showers	STOCKHOLM	15	59	Overcast
EDINBURGH	11	52	Showers	TEHRAN			N.A.
FLORENCE	26	79	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	29	84	Fair
FRANKFURT	18	64	Overcast	TOKYO	19	66	Rain
GENEVA	18	64	Cloudy	TUNIS	31	88	Cloudy
HELSINKI	13	55	Rain	VIENNA	20	68	Cloudy
HOUSTON	30	86	Fair	WARSAW	27	81	Overcast
ISTANBUL	26	79	Fair	WASHINGTON	24	75	Fair
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Cloudy	ZURICH	15	59	Rain
LISBON	21	70	Cloudy				
LONDON	16	61	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	34	93	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

June 14, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following monetary symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the list: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:	
— (d) Bourbond	SF 727.25
— (d) Conbor	SF 477.00
— (d) Grebor	SF 407.00
— (d) Steckbor	SF 715.00
BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:	
— (d) CSF Fund	SF 16.57
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.86
— (d) ITF Fund N.V.	$9.17
BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:	
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$5.97
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£8.95
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:	
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund	$18.24
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$10.66
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$27.68
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Actions Suisses	SF 294.00
— (d) Canasec	SF 474.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 42.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 51.75
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF 61.25
— (d) Usswo	SF 430.00
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF 109.25
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM 19.08
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 45.60
EARNEX Fd, Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:	
— (d) Earnex Fd	$5.49
FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:	
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$24.44
— (d) Fidelity Dlr. Swss. Tr.	SF3.36
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$22.30
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$10.29
— (w) Fidelity World Fd	$14.68
FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:	
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A	£3.74
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B	£7.90
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D	£16.76
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd	$44.70
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$7.94
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund	$13.42
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$7.55
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$73.11
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia	$17.42
LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11	
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF343.00
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 339.50
ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):	
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$8.94
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA	
— (r) Parfem Sel. R Est	SF 1,338.00
— (r) Secursuisse	SF 1,890.00
SWISS BANK CORP:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF 227.75
— (d) Interwalor	SF 59.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF 574.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 201.00
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 48.00
— (d) Universal Fund	SF 73.54
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Anoa U.S. Sh	SF 21.75
— (d) Bond Invest	SF 46.00
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF 43.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF 122.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 162.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF 54.50
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF 68.00
— (d) Romator-Invest	SF 260.50
— (d) Salit South Afr Sh	SF 177.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 201.00
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM 11.75
— (d) Unirenta	DM 37.68
— (d) Unifonds	DM 14.64
— (d) Unisonder I	DM 40.23
— (d) Europafonds	DM 25.71

Other Funds

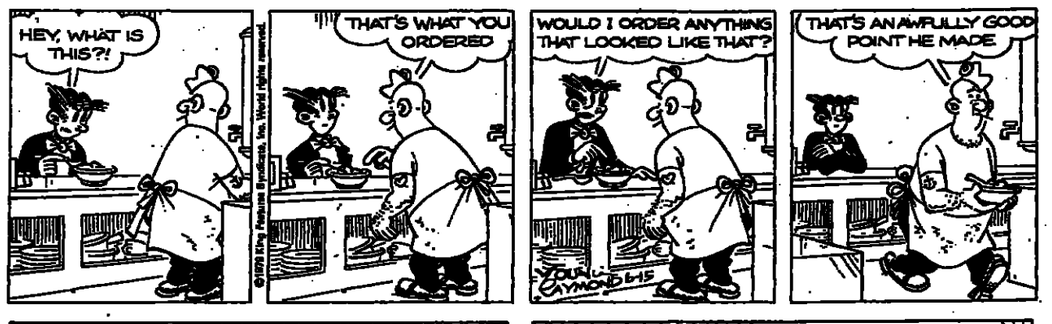
(w) Alexander Fund	$7.62
(r) Arab Finance L.F.	$1,038.00
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$7.38
(w) Austral. Select Fd	$1.48
(w) Bondselect - Issue Pr.	SF 124.40
(w) CAMUT	$18.77
(w) Capital Coins Inv.	$13.41
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,418.00
(d) Caribbe Open-End Fund	$207.52
(w) Citadel Fund	$2.98
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$900.29
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$7.80
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$14.87
(d) Convertible Japan	$8.56
(w) D.G.C.	$42.75*
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$8.16
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$17.01
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$18.41
(d) Eurose Obligations	LF 1,156.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$4,570.00
(w) First Intern'l Fund	$212.30
(w) Fonselect Issue Pr	SF 1,457.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 57.85
(d) Fundholfo	$12.60
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 48.10
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$8.30
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.58
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$290.31
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$29.41
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$108.25
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$118.81
(d) Interfund S.A.	$9.96
(w) Intermarket Fund	$161.83
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$23.71
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$4.71
(d) Investa DWS	DM 34.70
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$58.70
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$9.89
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.56
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$89.63
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$48.98
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,542.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$12.53
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$30.83
(i) Leverage Com. Hold	$48.72
(w) Lexfund	$20.79
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.89
(d) Nordwirth Int'l Fund	$8.64
(d) Nordwirth Inv. Fund	$1.47
(w) Nippon Fund	$14.53
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$5.36
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$5.23
(w) N.A.M.F.	$44.22
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$29.48
(d) Renta Fund	$57.34
(d) Rentinvest	LF 857.00
(d) Safe Fund	$4.88
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$9.46
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 62.00
(w) Saxo (N.A.V.)	$14.40
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 91.58
(w) Saros Fund	$427.39
(w) Talent Global Fund	$11.73
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sec)	$46.84
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$44.51
(w) Transpacific Fund	$31.02
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 51.19
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$6.95
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$3.11
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd	$104.57
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd	$11.26
(w) Western Growth Fund	$7.54
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$491.02
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$12.48
(w) Worldwide Securities	$74.07
(w) Worldwide Special	$1,492.133

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; * — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; "" — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. — Not communicated; e — e - Redemption price -Ex-Coupon.

PEANUTS

B.C.

BLONDIE

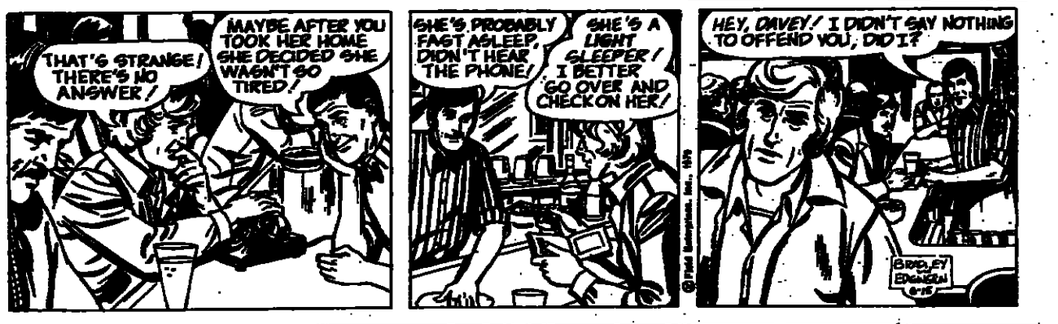


BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MAULB

RIFAR

ENCAME

SOWDAH

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "○○○○" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: RAINY TARRY PANTRY LAGOON
Answer: A change in one's life brought by marriage—"ALTAR-ATION"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"You give the peppers away FREE, Joey... then I come along with this pitcher of water at five cents a glass."

BOOKS

THE YAWNING HEIGHTS

By Alexander Zinoviev. Translated from the Russian by Gordon Clough. Random House. 829 pp. $15.

Reviewed by John Leonard

ALTHOUGH it calls itself a novel, "The Yawning Heights" defies categories, and perhaps description. Satire? Philosophical romance? Encyclopedia? Obsequy? It is Gogol with elephantiasis. It begins lumpy, achieves an astonishing texture, goes on almost forever, and ends in despair. It contains and dissects and reviles Soviet bureaucracy, rhetoric, science, psychology, philosophy, literature, art, theater, music, medicine, politics, education and journalism. There isn't a Soviet intellectual known to the West who doesn't appear in its many pages, and there are hundreds unknown to us who strut and grovel and inform and disappear. The intelligentsia of the Soviet Union, in fact, is for Alexander Zinoviev what Paris was for Proust: rotten, but significant.

According to his valiant translator, Gordon Clough, Zinoviev — a philosopher and professor of mathematical logic who has, of course, been stripped of his Soviet citizenship and now teaches at the University of Munich — wrote "The Yawning Heights" in six months. Properly, it should take at least that long to read. Improperly, I had to hurry. Parts are boring; so are parts of "Gargantua" and "Gulliver's Travels."

We are in Ibansk — an obscene Russian pun — where everybody's name is Ibanov. We distinguish among the Ibanovs, as they experience the total Ism, by their professions. Thus, one Ibanov is Sociologist, another Careerist, a third Colleague, a fourth Schizophrenic, a fifth Slanderer and so on. These designations, naturally, are false-faced. Thus, Dauber is a great artist, Slanderer tells the truth, Chatterer speaks profoundly, Writer is a hack, and Thinker is a cretin. The exceptions to this deception are Boss (Stalin), Hog (Khrushchev) and Truth-teller (Solzhenitsyn). None of them is described. We get to know them all too well by their words and actions.

There are more words than action. What these people do is talk, incessantly, brilliantly, and to very little purpose. They know everything and achieve nothing. When they aren't talking, they are reading and writing — monographs on rat behavior, histories of the future, papers on the informer as a servant of social cybernetics, doggerel, *samizdat*, wall newspapers, literary magazines and speeches by the Leader. And when they aren't talking or reading or writing, they are maneuvering for position and privilege in the pecking order of the Ism — a bigger apartment, better pay, trips abroad, meat and caviar, memberships in the Academy, nubile women and crumbs of prestige.

Everything, then, would appear to be here: greed, bribery, careerism, defamation of character, devaluation of the language, fudging of statistics, perversion of science, treason of the clerks, sadness, hilarity, boredom and terror. This, we begin to think, is what a closed society feels like — a society in which it is possible to remain sane only because the secret police, like every other official institution, works "badly and unproductively." The intelligentsia itself is a kind of Gulag, the bureaucracy a cattle ward.

Someone says, "We've talked about this several times before . . . it was a mistake that does not affect the essence of the matter." And someone else replies, "The essence of the matter reveals itself in characteristic mistakes." This is perfect Kafka and, like all of Kafka, quite true.

But Zinoviev — a Hobbes with a sense of humor, an Orwell acquainted with the prevarications of modern science and linguistics — is more on his mind than Gogol or Kafka and the treason of the clerks. Clerks tend to be traitors to civil discourse even in the bourgeois West. Neurasthenic tells us: "I am a mongrel. I talk, and that's all. Or I keep quiet. I may howl sometimes, but I don't bite. My master beat me, and I just lick his hands." Nevertheless: if the Soviet intelligentsia is in some way culpable for the crimes of Stalin, if there is never one "great criminal," then the intelligentsia also deserves some credit for Solzhenitsyn, who was not the only Truth-teller.

To those of us in the West, Zinoviev says: "It makes you want to scream, and scream and scream . . . surely they can't be as ignorant as we are! Surely they must see and understand something at least! After all, if there's been an explosion, there must have been someone who made the bomb, someone who put it in the appropriate place, someone who made the decision to detonate it, and someone who detonated it. Things don't happen of their own accord, and even less so in conditions when the whole weight of a powerful state is directed to seeing that this kind of thing does not happen. Well, forgive me. Let us merely accept that it was the courageous act of one man who had resolved to speak the truth about a time long gone by."

In other words, if the system blames everybody for having conspired, if only by silence, to a reality that is evil, the philosopher must acknowledge that "whatever good, however rare and vague, that comes out of such a society must also be credited to the account of many somebodies. If Stalin is everybody's fault, Solzhenitsyn is standing on the shoulders of millions of people, too.

I'm sorry I've paid so little attention to the parody, the wit, the irreverence and the heroic scorn of Zinoviev, and made so much of the politics. "The Yawning Heights" is a rich, exhausting book, and I'm more than any rather dazed reviewer can handle. The Russians continue to amaze.

John Leonard is on the staff of the New York Times.

Just Lie Down And Bark Awa

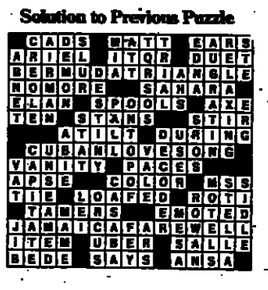
ARBOGA, Sweden (UPI) — Anders Hallgren has just opened a school for dog psychiatrists in this town in central Sweden, but its graduates might have trouble getting jobs.

The college, which also teaches obedience training and trimming, is a 20-year dream-come-true for Hallgren, who has financed it with the proceeds from his books on dog psychiatry.

"Graduates will have to create their own jobs," said Hallgren, "and that could be difficult if they are not really go-getters."

Hallgren himself doesn't have a dog — "I just don't have enough time," he explained. He has a cat instead.

Solution to Previous Puzzle



BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

East-West emerged with a profit when an opposing declarer failed to find the best line of play. The opening bid of one heart promised at least a five-card suit, so North raised to game directly over the weak two-spade intervention, hiding his strong diamond suit.

East naturally bid four spades, expecting a cheap save against a vulnerable game, but South carried on to five hearts. This was a doubtful decision, since his spade honors were more likely to be of value in attack than in defense.

West doubled to prevent any further action from his partner, and led his singleton diamond. There was now a way to make the doubled contract, but South did not manage it.

He won the first trick with the diamond king, entered his hand with a spade lead to the ace and played a low trump. As West's double had suggested a good trump holding, he inserted the jack, abandoning hope of making two trump tricks. He could not afford to have South play the seven from the dummy.

South won with the ace and was in trouble. He played the diamond ace, and could not avoid a one-trick defeat when West ruffed and shifted to a club.

South would have brought home his contract if he had arranged to lead the second round of diamonds from his own hand. After entering his hand with a spade at the second trick, he should have led the diamond ten. West would have to discard, for he could not afford to lead a loser.

South would win with the ace, ruff a diamond with a medium trump. If West overruffs and shifts to a club, South can make an overtrick, picking up the trumps without finesse and then establishing diamonds.

If West discards again, South does not need to guess the heart situation. He can lead to the heart ace and ruff another diamond, establishing two winners in the dummy. He cannot then be prevented from ruffing out the spade king, marked in the West hand by the bidding, and discarding his club loser on a diamond winner.

NORTH
♠4
♡A72
◇AK6543
♣1042

WEST
♠K109762
♡KJ4
◇2
♣863

EAST
♠853
♡5
◇QJ97
♣KQJ95

SOUTH (D)
♠AQJ
♡Q109863
◇108
♣A7

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♡	2♠	4♡	4♠
5♡	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the diamond two.

Indians Beat A's, 6-4

Norris Loses No-Hitter in 8th

ELAND, June 14 (UPI) — orris pitched no-hit base- Oakland through seven inn- night before the Cleveland rebounded for a 6-4 tri- er the A's.

stamina seemed to give out the fifth inning," Norris hadn't pitched in 10 days of the flu and I felt very wanted to go as hard and as I could but I've lost 10 in the last week and I ave the strength."

Thornton hit a three-run o highlight a six-run eighth or the Indians. Jim Norris l the eighth-inning uprising ing up the no-hitter with a

Hassey scored Norris with a sacrifice fly and Paul llowed with a single. Dave o replaced Norris and was by Toby Harrah's single. obby Bonds singled home ob Lacey replaced Heaver- hornton hit his eighth ho- the left-field stands. Dave tripled home Rick Mann- the final run.

Tigers 7, Mariners 3

etroit, Ron LeFlore hit a aded triple to key a five-run uning, sending Detroit to its traight victory with a 7-3 over Seattle. The victory roit's second in a row for acewski, the interim mana- was to relinquish control am with the arrival of Spar- rson tonight.

Brewers 5, Rangers 4

ington, Texas, Sal Bando a 3-3 tie with an eighth- omer, enabling Milwaukee a four-game losing streak 5-4 decision over Texas. led off the eighth with his omer and Milwaukee add- surance run when Gorman followed with a double to Lezcano singled.

e Jays 9-2, Angels 8-10

oronto, Willie Aikens hit a lam homer and Don Aase d nine hits to pace Califor- 10-2 victory over Toronto plit of their doubleheader. pener, won by Toronto, 9-8, erone doubled in the win- n in the eighth inning after ia had tied the score with ns in the seventh.

Twins 8, Yankees 7

loomington, Minn., Dave s hit a two-run homer with in the seventh inning to lift ota to an 8-7 victory over ork. Pete Redfern (3-0) up the victory and Mike ll recorded his 14th save.

Red Sox 11, Royals 3

Kansas City, Larry Wolfe, a rare starting assignment e of injured Butch Hobson, air of solo homers and Gary n hit his first career grand power Boston over Kansas 1-3.

Orioles 8, White Sox 7

Chicago, Billy Smith lined a ring double with two out in th inning to rally Baltimore 8-7 victory over Chicago, g the Orioles one game in f the Boston Red Sox in the an League East.

Astros 4, Phillies 3

e National League, at Phila- delphia, Joe Niekro won his 9th straight game as Houston defeated Philadelphia, 4-3. Cesar Cedeno hit three run-scoring singles to aid Niekro, who scattered nine hits and struck out seven.

Reds 4, Mets 1

In New York, Mike LaCoss, who won only four games last year, went five innings to notch his 8th consecutive decision without a loss as Cincinnati posted a 4-1 victory over New York. LaCoss, a 23-year-old righthander, allowed only one hit before departing with stiffness in his elbow after five innings. Tom Hume came on for LaCoss and held the Mets to one hit over the final four innings to earn his second save.

Expos 4, Braves 1

In Montreal, Steve Rogers pitched a six-hitter and Montreal turned errors by Bob Horner and Jerry Royster into two fourth-inning runs as Montreal moved back into first place with a 4-1 victory over Atlanta. Rogers (6-3) walked two and struck out six in pitching his sixth complete game. Rick Matula (3-5) suffered the loss.

Padres 3, Pirates 2

In San Diego, Bob Owchinko and Rollie Fingers combined on a seven-hitter and Fernando Gonzalez had four hits, including a two-run homer, to spark San Diego over Pittsburgh, 3-2. Owchinko (3-2) went eight innings before giving way to Fingers, who picked up his ninth save. Bruce Kison (3-3) was tagged with the loss. Dave Winfield delivered a run-scoring single in the third inning to give him 54 RBIs — tops in the league.

Dodgers 9, Cardinals 8

In Los Angeles, Davey Lopes hit his 18th homer, knocked in three runs and extended his hitting streak to 17 games to pace a 14-hit attack and lift Los Angeles over St. Louis, 9-8. Rick Sutcliffe (7-4) scattered 12 hits over 8⅔ innings but needed relief help from Terry Forster during a ninth-inning comeback by the Cardinals. Keith Hernandez began the seven-run ninth with an RBI single and Tony Scott hit a grand-slam homer. A two-run single by Templeton brought the Cardinals within a run, but Forster struck out Lou Brock to end the rally.

Cubs 3, Giants 2

In San Francisco, Steve Dillard's infield single with one out and the bases loaded scored Bill Buckner in the 10th inning to lift Chicago over San Francisco, 3-2. Randy Moffitt (1-5), the last of four San Francisco pitchers, took the loss and Bruce Sutter, with two hitless innings, gained his second victory in four decisions.

Associated Press

Friedl Koncilia, the Austrian goalkeeper, stops Trevor Brooking (right) of England in a friendly soccer match won by Austria, 4-3. Behind Koncilia is Bruno Pezzey, a forward for the Austrians.

Austria Defeats England

VIENNA, June 14 (UPI) — Bruno Pezzey sank England with a 69th-minute clincher last night to lift Austria to a 4-3 victory over England — its first triumph over England since 1965.

England defeated Austria, 7-0, in their last meeting at Wembley in 1973.

Austria took the lead after 18 minutes when Baumeister lofted a cross behind the English offside trap and Pezzey launched himself into the air to head past the goalkeeper, Peter Shilton.

Eight minutes later Welzl ran on to a cross and stabbed the ball under the advancing Shilton for the second, but England hit back almost immediately.

Steve Coppell of England dribbled round the Austrian goalkeeper, Friedl Koncilia and pulled back a high center from the by-line into the six-yard box, where the European player of the year, Kevin Keegan, leaped high to head home.

But the Austrians went into half-time nursing a 3-1 lead after Welzl, racing down the right wing, cut inside fullback Mick Mills and drilled home a left foot shot past Shilton.

England, introducing Trevor Francis, added bite to its game in the second half and pulled a goal back when Coppell picked up a rebound from Koncilia, who failed to hold a Keegan shot.

Midfielder Ray Wilkins brought England level after 64 minutes when he rifled a shot past the inside post of Koncilia. But Pezzey left Austria to defend doggedly for the last 20 minutes while England hammered unsuccessfully for another equalizer.

Fight With McAloon Is for Keeps

Turner, Actor-Welterweight, Seeks a Better Ending

By Michael Katz

NEW YORK, June 14 (NYT) — The kid's last fight was a good one. He was way ahead, having taken 12 rounds on all the official scorecards, and the other guy was taking it on the chin in the 15th round.

But it was all an act, Johnny Turner was saying. And the other guy, he admitted, was not only a better actor, he had a better role. The other guy was Robert DeNiro, playing the title role in "Raging Bull," the story of Jake La Motta, directed by Martin Scorcese.

Turner was playing Laurent Dauthuille, the Frenchman who was knocked out in a 1950 title bout by the real La Motta.

Turner was looking for a different ending here tonight at the Felt Forum, where he was to meet Danny McAloon in the 10-round main event. The 25-year-old actor-welterweight from Brooklyn has been promised a nontitle fight with Wilfredo Benitez, the World Boxing Council 147-pound champion, if he gets by McAloon, a 34-year-old journeyman.

"With all those top welterweights around, I'm getting a shortcut," said Turner, a crowd-pleasing slugger who has scored 10 straight knockouts, including one over Frankie Benitez, Wilfredo's older brother. "If I can stop Benitez, I'll be the uncrowned champion and my next fight will be worth $100,000."

Turner's biggest purse so far in compiling a 30-2-1 won-lost-drawn record has been $5,000, but the Benitez fight, tentatively scheduled for the main arena at Madison Square Garden July 20, would mean a $30,000 pay night. That's even better than working as a fighter in Hollywood for union scale of $842 a week plus room and $175 a week meal money.

"I was out there nine weeks," he said. "They told us it would take only three weeks, four at the most."

But four weeks after his fight sequence with DeNiro was wrapped up, Turner had to wait around to film the ring introductions before La Motta's fight with Marcel Cerdan, played by a Westchester middleweight named Louis Rafpus.

Jinx in the Air

La Motta won the title from Cerdan in 1949, when the Frenchman suffered a shoulder injury. Returning for a rematch later that year, Cerdan was killed in an airplane crash and Turner said no one wanted to fly with the actor playing Cerdan.

"The guy playing Sugar Ray Robinson, we were on the same flight with him, and he don't like to fly anyway, I mean he was throwing up," Turner said. "When we started kidding about flying on the same plane with Cerdan, he turned white.

"One day, when there was a break in the shooting, someone said let's fly to Arizona where someone was having a party. I couldn't go because I was in training, but Jake was out there and he's the kind of guy who goes off for a lark all the time.

"But he didn't go and I knew it was because he didn't want to fly with Cerdan. He told me: 'Marcel Cerdan will get me back from his grave.'

"Jake's quite a guy. I rate him one of the toughest guys who ever entered a ring. And he was one hell of an actor, too. Jimmy Nickerson, the guy who choreographed the boxing sequences in Rocky and Rocky II, had all of La Motta's fight films and everything in the movie was done strictly according to the real thing.

"In the 15th round, La Motta dropped his hands and let Dauthuille hit him on the chin, unbelievable, right on the chin, and Dauthuille came in and La Motta hit him with a left hook and then a hundred left hooks and he knocked him out with 10 seconds to go in the fight.

"If it had been me, I figured no way I'd let myself be suckered into that, being way ahead and having the title all wrapped up. But when I watched the fight films, it really looked like La Motta was out on his feet, he was wobbling all over the ring. What a great piece of acting."

According to Turner, La Motta was also a pretty good boxing coach. By the time the former champion got through working with DeNiro, the actor had "a tremendous left hook, I mean he really can punch." According to Turner, DeNiro could beat "a lot of eight-round fighters."

DeNiro, a friend of Turner's manager, Vernon DePaul ("It's who you know that counts," Turner said.), helped the fighter get in shape for McAloon, who has an unimpressive 27-13 record but has gone the distance with Emile Griffith, John Stracey and Vito Antuofermo.

Golfers in U.S. Open Face New Design at Inverness

By Thomas Boswell

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 14 (WP) — Inverness, the first U.S. country club to open its doors to the touring professionals of golf, in 1920, has opened its arms again to the arrivals for the 79th U.S. Open that begins today.

It is a drastically redesigned Inverness, however. It is different from the tight, snugly trapped test of pin-point accuracy that held the Open in 1920, 1931 and 1957.

Four holes on the old (and easy) front nine have been destroyed and replaced by four harder holes that should establish some scoring balance between the nines. Three other holes have been given different numbering.

"Well, the Fazios [architects George and Tom] have really changed it," George Burns, the former Maryland player, commented. "Let's just say it's a vastly different course from the old one. Not necessarily harder or better, but different."

Many of the pros here had never seen the famous course. A whole generation of pros has grown up since Dick Mayer won in a playoff with Cary Middlecoff in 1957.

Others, however, were miffed by the alterations in the great Donald Ross classic design.

"It's darn presumptuous of anyone to touch anything that Ross built," said one pro, not anxious to incur the wrath of the living for praising the dead. "It's like repainting the Mona Lisa to make her a redhead. I'd definitely say they hurt a great course.

"Three of the four new holes are poor. They're new and they stick out like a sore thumb. You leave a masterpiece alone."

Two names came to every tongue as pretournament favorites: Tom Watson, the top player over the last three years, and Andy Bean, who won the Atlanta Classic last Sunday by eight shots with a staggering 23-under-par 265.

Watson, true to custom, finished a practice round earlier this week with a birdie, then went grumbling to the practice range, saying: "I'm really not hitting it well. I need work."

An hour with his lifelong teacher, Stan Thirsk, made him only slightly happier.

"With one exception — Sam Snead — no one has been a great player without winning the Open," said Watson, who has three major titles, but only one [the 1977 Masters] in the United States. "You must win in the majors, and win consistently, and you must win the Open to be considered a truly great player."

"Tom wants this as badly as any tournament he's ever been in," Burns said, "because Byron Nelson [Watson's mentor] was the pro here for many years."

While Watson professed to be struggling, Bean impressed spectators with his practice shots.

"Andy may one-iron this place to death off the tee," said Joe Inman, a distant second to Bean in Atlanta. "The big moose is hittin' it straighter than me, and I can't do anythin' but hit it straight.

"If somebody'd been on his tail on Sunday, he'd have just kept making more birdies. The man's in another world right now. But then Watson's been there for quite a while."

China to Boycott 1980 Games If IOC Does Not Oust Taiwan

HAMBURG, June 14 (UPI) — China will not compete in the 1980 Olympics unless Taiwan is stripped of its full International Olympic Committee membership, Chinese sports officials said.

"If Taiwan stays a member, there is no place for us [in the IOC]," said the Chinese sports minister, Wang Meng, in an interview with the West German news agency DPA. Wang is heading a Chinese sports delegation that is touring West Germany, Britain and France.

Wang's statement was Peking's first official reaction to the IOC decision in April to make China its 135th member while retaining Taiwan.

Meanwhile, He Zhen-liang, secretary general of the China Sports Association, said that China would apply to hold the 1988 Olympics as soon as the Taiwanese question was solved. But Wang said that a decision on such candidacy had not yet been made.

"It would be too early to say now," Wang said, "as we are not yet a member of the IOC."

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

First Game

California	000 100 700	8	9	2
Toronto	502 100 01x	9	10	1

Eddy, LaRoche (7) and Donahue; Moore, Miller (7), Freisleben (7) and Cerone. W—Freisleben, 2-2. L—LaRoche, 2-6. HR—California, Downing (5).

Second Game

California	116 002 000	10	16	2
Toronto	000 001 010	2	9	0

Aase and Donahue; Willis, Miller (3), Clemonsello (4), Buskey (8) and Davis. W—Aase, 6-4. L—Willis, 0-3. HR—California, Atkins (11).

Oakland	300 001 000	4	9	0
Cleveland	000 000 04x	4	7	1

Norris, Heaverlo (8), Lacey (8) and Newman; Garland and Alexander. Hassey (9). W—Garland, 3-7. L—Lacey, 1-4. HR— Cleveland, Thornton (8).

Seattle	001 101 000	3	8	0
Detroit	010 300 01x	7	8	1

Parrott, Montague (4), Dressler (5) and Cox; Wilcox, Hiller (8) and Wockenfuss. W—Wilcox, 5-4. L— Parrott, 4-2. HRs— Seattle, Meyer (8). Detroit, Summers (2).

Milwaukee	000 110 120	5	12	0
Texas	002 001 001	4	10	2

Haas, Augustine (9), Cleveland (9) and Moore; Jenkins, Lyle (8) and Sundberg. W—Haas, 4-5. L—Jenkins, 7-3. HR—Milwaukee, Bando (4).

New York	400 200 010	7	11	1
Minnesota	110 031 20x	8	12	0

Beattie, Burris (5), Kaat (7), Clay (8) and Munson, Norton (7); Goltz, Radbra (5), Marshall (8) and Wynegar. W—Radbra, 3-0. L—Burris, 1-2. HRs—New York, Randolph (1), Chambliss (9), Spencer (5). Minnesota, Edwards (1).

Boston	003 200 105	11	18	1
Kansas City	200 000 001	3	12	0

Renko, Drago (8) and Allenson; Gura, Rodriguez (4), Minsori (9) and Porter. W—Renko, 5-2. L—Gura, 3-6. HRs—Boston, Wolfe 2 (2), Evans (8), Allenson (2).

Baltimore	000 122 011	6	10	1
Chicago	014 002 000	7	10	3

Stone, T.Martinez (3), Stoddard (6) and Dempsey; Howard, Scarberry (6), Trout (9) and M.May. W—Stoddard, 2-1. L—Trout, 1-2. HRs—Baltimore, Lowenstein (5), Dempsey (2), E.Murray (5); Chicago, Garr (5), Lemon (8).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta	000 000 001	1	6	4
Montreal	000 210 01x	4	10	0

Matula, Skok (5), Devine (5), J.McLaughlin (6), B.McLaughlin (8) and Nolan; Rogers and Carter. W— Rogers, 4-3. L—Matula, 3-5.

Cincinnati	000 112 000	4	10	1
New York	000 100 000	1	2	0

LaCoss, Hume (6) and Correll; Hausman, Scott (6), Glynn (9) and Stearns. W—LaCoss, 8-8. L—Hausman, 0-1.

Houston	101 200 000	4	13	2
Philadelphia	001 100 010	3	9	1

Niekro and Ashby; Ruthven, Reed (4), McGraw (5), Bird (8), Eastwick (9) and Boone. W—Niekro, 10. L—Ruthven, 6-4. HR—Houston, Howe (3).

Pittsburgh	010 000 001	2	7	0
San Diego	001 200 00x	3	11	2

Kison, Jackson (7), Tekulve (8) and Sanguillen; Owchinko, Fingers (9) and Fahey. W—Owchinko, 3-2. L—Kison, 3-3. HR—San Diego, F.Gonzalez (7).

St. Louis	007 000 002	9	15	0
Los Angeles	233 100 00x	9	14	1

B.Forsch, Bruce (2), McEnaney (4), Littell (6), Knowles (7) and Simmons. Swisher (7); Sutcliffe, LaGrow (9), Forster (9) and Ferguson. W—Sutcliffe, 7-4. L—B.Forsch, 3-5. HRs—St.Louis, Scott (1); Los Angeles, Lopes (18), Cey (12).

Chicago	001 000 010	1	3	14	1
San Francisco	002 000 000	2	5	0

Krukow, Tidrow (7), Sutter (9) and Blackwell; Montefusco, Griffin (6), Lavelle (8), Moffitt (10) and Hill. W—Sutter, 2-2. L—Moffitt, 1-5.

New York (John 10-1) at Minnesota (Goltz 5-6)
Milwaukee (Travers 3-3) at Texas (Alexander 3-4)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	32	22	.593	—
St. Louis	32	23	.582	½
Philadelphia	32	26	.533	3
Pittsburgh	28	27	.509	4½
Chicago	26	29	.473	6½
New York	23	33	.411	10

West	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	37	27	.578	—
Cincinnati	34	27	.557	1½
San Francisco	30	32	.484	6
Los Angeles	30	34	.469	7
San Diego	29	35	.453	8
Atlanta	22	38	.367	13

Wednesday's Results

Montreal 4, Atlanta 1
Cincinnati 4, New York 1
Houston 4, Philadelphia 3
San Diego 3, Pittsburgh 2
Los Angeles 9, St. Louis 8
Chicago 3, San Francisco 2, 10 innings

Thursday's Games

Atlanta (Solomon 3-2) at Montreal (Lee 6-3)
Pittsburgh (Rooker 2-1) at San Diego (Rasmussen 3-6)
Chicago (Lamp 5-2) at San Francisco (Blue 7-6)

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

BOSTON RED SOX—Traded George Scott, first baseman, to the Kansas City Royals for Tom Poquette, outfielder. Acquired Bob Watson, first baseman-outfielder, from the Houston Astros for Peter Ladd, pitcher, a player to be named later and an unannounced amount of cash.

DETROIT TIGERS—Placed Lou Whitaker, second baseman, on the 15-day disabled list. Recalled Dave Machemer, second baseman, from Evansville of the American Association.

KANSAS CITY ROYALS—Optioned Renie Martin, pitcher, to Omaha of the American Association.

OAKLAND A's—Placed Jim Essian, catcher, on the 15-day disabled list. Activated George Mitterwald, coach and catcher.

National League

CHICAGO CUBS—Signed Thomas Morris, pitcher, Kirk Ortega and Pedro Bazan, catchers. Assigned Morris to Quad Cities of the Midwest League, Ortega to Geneva of the New York-Penn League, Bazan to Sarasota of the Gulf Coast League.

SAN FRANCISCO GIANTS—Sold John Tamargo, catcher, to Denver of the American Association.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

CLEVELAND BROWNS—Signed Sam Clayton, offensive tackle, and Curtis Weathers, wide receiver.

DETROIT LIONS—Signed Tom Willumi, punter.

HOUSTON OILERS—Signed Kenny King, running back.

LOS ANGELES RAMS—Traded Jerry Levin, kick return specialist, to the Minnesota Vikings for an undisclosed draft choice.

NEW ENGLAND PATRIOTS—Signed John Spagnola, tight end.

NEW YORK JETS—Signed Rodney Wiley, Roger Farmer, and John Coleman, wide receivers; Dave Aired, kicker; Mark DiFabio and John Siatona, guards; John Gallo, tackle; Kevin Mannix, running back; Tony Madon, punter; and Monte Masiman, tight end.

PHILADELPHIA EAGLES—Signed Ben Cowins, running back, and Don Swafford, tackle, to a series of three one-year contracts.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

EDMONTON OILERS—Acquired Don Newman, left wing, and Dave Lumley, right wing, from Montreal as part of the arrangement that permitted the Oilers to take Cam Connor in the expansion draft.

MINNESOTA NORTH STARS—Acquired Richie Hansen, center, from the New York Islanders and traded him to the St.Louis Blues for future considerations.

NEW YORK ISLANDERS—Traded Terry Richardson, goalie, to the Hartford Whalers for Ralph Klassen, center. Traded Klassen to St.Louis to complete the earlier trade in which Richardson and Barry Gibbs, defenseman, were acquired.

ST.LOUIS BLUES—Purchased the contract of Hartland Monahan, right wing, from the Quebec Nordiques. Sent second round choice in 1982 amateur draft to Minnesota to complete the earlier trade in which Bryan Maxwell, defenseman, was acquired.

WINNIPEG JETS—Purchased the contracts of Barry Melrose and Craig Norwich, defensemen, from the Montreal Canadiens.

Team-by-team selections in the NHL expansion draft:

WINNIPEG — Goalie Markus Mattsson, New York Islanders; right wing Peter Marsh, Montreal; goalie Lindsay Middlebrook, New York Rangers; left wing Bobby Hull, Chicago; defenseman Al Cameron, Detroit; left wing Dave Hoyda, Philadelphia; left wing Jim Roberts, Minnesota; left wing Lorne Stamler, Toronto; right wing Mark Heaslip, Los Angeles; defenseman Pierre Hamel, Toronto; center Gord McTavish, St. Louis; defenseman Gord Smith, Washington; left wing Clarke Hamilton, Detroit; left wing Jamie Cunningham, Philadelphia; right wing Dennis Abgrall, Los Angeles; right wing Bill Riley, Washington; left wing-center Gene Carr, Atlanta, and right wing Hilliard Graves, Vancouver.

EDMONTON — Left wing Cam Connor, Montreal; defenseman Lee Fogolin, Buffalo; defenseman Pat Price, Islanders; defenseman Colin Campbell, Pittsburgh; defenseman Larry Brown, Los Angeles; goalie Pete LePrestt, Minnesota; center Ron Ansheinoff, Buffalo; left wing Ivan Hammarstrum, St. Louis; right wing John Gould, Atlanta; defenseman Doug Hicks, Chicago; defenseman Tom Edur, Pittsburgh; left wing Wayne Bianchin, Pittsburgh; defenseman Mike Forbes, Boston; goalie Doug Favell, Colorado; center Doug Patey, Washington, and left wing Bob J. Kelly, Chicago.

HARTFORD — Defenseman Alan Hangsleben, Montreal; left wing Nick Fotiu, Rangers; defenseman Rick Lev, Toronto; defenseman Al Sims, Boston; center Jean Savard, Chicago; center Ralph Klassen, Colorado; defenseman Rick Hodgson, Atlanta; defenseman Kevin Kaese, Toronto; left wing Bill Bennett, Boston; left wing Bernie Johnston, Philadelphia; center Brian Hill, Atlanta; (position unavailable) Dave Given, Buffalo; defenseman Maynard Schurman, Philadelphia; defenseman Nick Beverley, Colorado; goalie Norm LePointe, Vancouver, and right wing Don Kozak, Vancouver.

QUEBEC — Defenseman Dave Parrish, Rangers; defenseman Gerry Hart, Islanders; goalie Ron Low, Detroit; right wing Pierre Plante, Rangers; left wing Blair Stewart, Washington; defenseman John Bohy, Minnesota; left wing John Smrke, St. Louis; goalie Dave Parro, Boston; right wing Ken Koryk, Minnesota; left wing Roland Cloutier, Detroit; left wing Terry Martin, Buffalo; defenseman Jamie Masters, St. Louis; right wing Hartland Monahan, Los Angeles; center Ron Andruff, Colorado; left wing Alain Cote, Montreal, and defenseman Lars Zetterstrom, Vancouver.

United Press International

ren Cromartie of the Expos slides home safely as Joe n, the Braves' catcher, waits for the ball. Expos won, 4-1.

Red Sox Trade Scott to Royals

BOSTON, June 14 (AP) — The Boston Red Sox yesterday traded George Scott to the Kansas City Royals for Tom Poquette.

Scott and Poquette swapped uniforms last night as the Red Sox wrapped up a three-game series in Kansas City.

Scott, a first baseman, had asked to be traded upon being benched last month after going hitless in 25 times at bat. Since May 25, he had one hit and two walks in three pinch-hitting appearances. Poquette, 27, an outfielder, was hitting .192 in 21 games this year.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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Observer

The Dumbbell Show

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Once again, ladies and gentlemen, it's time for "Ask Washington," the dumbest show on earth. Washington is standing by ready to take your questions, so let's hear them from you dumbbells all across the country.

"Washington, could you explain why you've cut railroad passenger service again?"

Baker

"I'm glad you noticed that because it took a lot of dumbness to pull it off right in the middle of the latest gasoline shortage when I was chewing out everybody for driving around in cars instead of using more efficient transportation, and I was afraid nobody would appreciate just how dumb it was to get rid of trains at that particular moment."

"Aren't you boasting too much about your dumbness, Washington? Isn't it a fact that you cut those trains because passenger-train service was running at a huge deficit?"

* * *

"Even I'm not that dumb. If I wanted to cut something that was running a huge deficit, I would have put the ax to the Pentagon."

"But there's nothing dumb about sparing the Pentagon, Washington. That's the base of our national security, isn't it?"

"You must be dumber than I am, if possible. I have based our national security on the assumption that Saudi Arabia will always be nice to the United States and keep the oil flowing so that our vast armadas and industry can always roll or roar, as the need may be. If you can beat that for dumbness, I'll award you a $1-million-a-mile contract to build a bypass around your home town."

"I notice you're still awarding those bypass contracts, Washington. Is that simply to flaunt your dumbness?"

"Not entirely. There is a nice touch of stupidity, I concede, in spending millions to build highways at the same time I'm reducing gasoline allocations to keep cars from using them, but my motives are more complex. Governors and labor unions like new highways because they keep money rolling into their states for unnecessary construction projects, thereby saving local governments and industry from the necessity to think up productive activities that might yield future benefits to their states."

* * *

"Would you tell me, Washington, why, after making peace between Israel and Egypt, you closed the deal by promising to arm both to the eyeballs with the latest, most devastating weaponry?"

"You give me too much credit. The truth is, and I admit it, I didn't promise them the H-bomb."

"Speaking of the H-bomb, Washington, would you tell us what guarantee we have under the SALT treaty that the Russians won't cheat?"

"I'm so dumb I don't even know what guarantee the Russians have that we won't cheat. What will I tell the Russians if they ask how they can be sure we won't cheat? I'll probably do something dumb and point to the Congress and say, 'How dare you suggest that a group of people like that would ever cheat anybody on anything!' "

"What I want to know, Washington, is why Sen. Kennedy is so far ahead of President Carter in the popularity polls."

* * *

"You don't have to be very dumb to explain that. All the polls showing Sen. Kennedy's immense popularity in the country also show a deep public craving for tax cuts and more conservative government. Since Sen. Kennedy is the leading champion of more liberal government, which would increase taxes, the obvious explanation is that a lot of people are too dumb to know how to get what they want."

"Isn't it political suicide, Washington, for you to stand here thumping your chest about your dumbness and then, with your bare face hanging out, assert that we are just as dumb as you are?"

"I never thump my chest with my bare face hanging out and I'll thank you not to misrepresent me as an arrogant exhibitionist. If you don't like it here why don't you go to Venice? Pay your taxes on the way out, please."

Maria Niarchos

'My jet-set multimillionaire's daughter image is totally false.'

By Paul Anastasi

ATHENS, June 14 (IHT) — The 20-year old curly-haired girl reached into her pockets for 20 francs to pay her Paris taxi fare. Embarrassment followed as she explained to the cab driver that she had no money on her, gave him a book to hold as security along with her address and asked him to come back the next day for payment. He did, and was paid at the door of an imposing mansion that once belonged to one of Napoleon's mistresses — the girl's home now.

"No, I never told him I was Maria Niarchos, and I don't know if he ever found out," said the daughter of Greek shipping, banking and investment tycoon Stavros Niarchos, reputed to be one of the world's richest men. "Whatever the public image is of a millionaire's daughter, like most people I too have through absent-mindedness faced the embarrassment of finding myself without a penny in public."

Maria Isabella, first cousin of "shipping queen" Christina Onassis, is scheduled to be married to a 36-year-old French chemical industrialist, Alix Chevassus, in a religious ceremony Saturday in a small church in Normandy. As a compromise, the church will be Roman Catholic but the ceremony Greek Orthodox. After it, however, Maria prays for a quiet family life far from the jet-set race.

[The couple was wed Thursday in a civil ceremony in the town hall of Paris' Seventh Arrondissement, which was swarming with about 60 photographers, although they were excluded from the wedding room during the 20-minute ceremony. The bride wore a coffee-colored two-piece suit and a pillbox hat and chewed gum throughout the ceremony. The ceremony was conducted by Michel Junot, an assistant mayor of the arrondissement and father-in-law of Princess Caroline of Monaco, who was present with her husband, Philippe Junot, in the wedding party of 29. Afterward, the party went to the Ritz Hotel for the wedding breakfast. The church ceremony, required under Greek law, is to be held Saturday in Ouilly-du-Houley, near Lisieux, in Normandy, where Niarchos has a chateau.]

'False' Image

"My jet-set multimillionaire's daughter image is totally false," she said here recently. "Obviously I occasionally have obligations to go to parties and dinners with certain so-called international jet-setters, but it's not my life pattern, nor Alix's. I don't like speeding off from one party to another or to any entertainment fantasy the public may imagine. In fact I hate it. I much prefer going to the movies, having a quiet dinner, and going back to sleep. That's why married life will not mean any loss of my normal lifestyle. I just look forward to having children as soon as possible, leading a quiet family life without the kind of sorrow I have already experienced."

She added: "Our family has not just had one long life of carefree entertainment as many believe. We have been struck by bitter grief. My mother died when I was only 11 years old, and my stepmother a few years later. I don't think there can be anything sadder. Obviously I'm very lucky to have been born my father's daughter, but money can never buy happiness. I've probably had an unhappier life than most human beings. It is obviously better to be crying in a beautiful house than out in the gutter, but you're still crying."

Maria's mother Eugenia died in May, 1970, at 44, from an overdose of barbiturates, on the family's private Greek island of Spetsopoula. She was Stavros Niarchos' second wife, with whom he was reunited after divorcing his third wife, Charlotte Ford, of the U.S. automobile family. Eugenia was the mother of all Niarchos' four children.

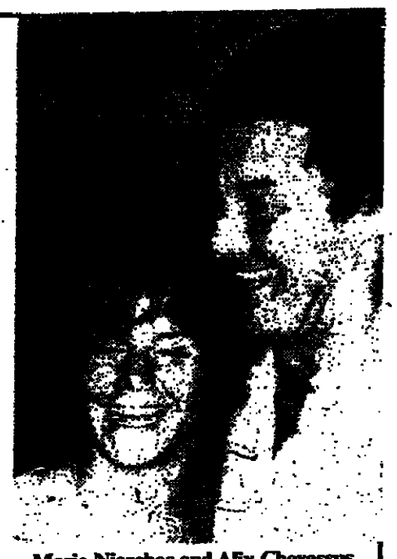
At the end of 1971, the tycoon married Eugenia's sister, Tina, who had previously been married to Niarchos' business archrival — Aristotle Onassis. Tina died in October, 1974, aged 45, and Niarchos has not remarried.

Parental Approval

Maria admits that the public notes the multiplicity of marriages and divorces in her family circle. But, she said, "I'm certainly not getting married to get divorced. I want to settle down quickly, have children quickly, and hopefully stay with Alix throughout my life."

"I met Alix five years ago, when I was only 15," she recalled. "We were just introduced as friends, because he was very close to my eldest brother. We only started getting serious two years ago, and I just don't know who started thinking of marriage first . . . No, my father did not object to him, as certain papers wrote. He liked him and gave his approval from the very start. He's already stayed with us on our island in Greece several times."

Maria said she very rarely clashed with her strong-minded, 70-year-old father over her upbringing. "All children naturally want to do certain things their parents don't like, and I remember my father yelling at me when I was 15 for smoking in the house. Or if I came home late. But otherwise we have had a great relationship, and we manage to see a lot of each other even though he has to live with his work so much."



Maria Niarchos and Alix Chevassus.

Marriage aside, Maria has no doubt that the future for her professionally means — what else? — big business. Her father's business empire, she said, comprises 38 cargo ships and tankers, shipyards, and numerous banking and investment ventures. The family also has several palatial homes and yachts.

"Unlike my three brothers, I've never taken any active part in father's business yet, but have the interest to and will have to get involved sooner or later. I presently don't know what shipping and investments are about, and I must learn. We four children get on extremely well together, and will eventually most probably handle the family business together." Maria's brothers are Philip, 26, Spyros, 24, and Constantine, 17, all unmarried.

'My Own Thing'

"Until that day comes though I'd like to open up my own little business. Anything, as long as I'm doing my own thing." Maria went to school at Heathfield, a girls' boarding school near Ascot, England, went to the Sorbonne for two years study history of art and economics, then did three months' practical training with a Paris auctioneer. Unlike many jet-setters she has only one citizenship — American — and speaks fluent English, French and Greek.

"That is one thing I dread," she said in reference to newspapers dubbing her 'the next Christina Onassis.' "I don't want to end up having photographers chasing me around for the rest of my life, waiting outside my house and following every outing. The prospect terrifies me. The marriage has attracted them already, and I know they've found out where it's going to be. Two days after the wedding we're going off on our honeymoon. No, I won't tell you where we're going."

PEOPLE: *Fame Just Moonshine, Lunar Walker Relates*

That's how it is in the moonwalking business — one day you're a hero and the next you're telling a bunch of teen-agers that even your wife doesn't give you any respect. It's been seven years since Apollo-16 astronaut **Charles Duke** spent a record 71 hours and 14 minutes on the moon. And he's found fame not only fleeting but dwindling. Duke, an Air Force reservist helping out with recruitment, told a group of high school students in Seattle that five years after his space adventure "only my wife and momma remembered." A year after that all he could count on was momma, he said, and last year "I kept pinning notes up around the house" to jog the memories of his wife and sons.

* * *

The limits of freedom in South Africa were on everybody's mind at an Overseas Press Club luncheon in Manhattan, and **Allister Sparks** and **Rex Gibson** understandably were more concerned than most. They are editors of the Rand Daily Mail and Sunday Express, respectively. Their staffs were largely responsible for uncovering the scandal in South Africa's Information Ministry. For their efforts they were honored by the New York-based Atlas World Press Review, but, back home, parliament is expected soon to pass new laws to curb "rumor-mongering" by restricting the freedom of newspapers to publish allegations of corruption or other government irregularities. By Sparks' scale, in which the United States got 100 points for press freedom and **Idi Amin's** Uganda got zero, South Africa has rated a 40. Under the new laws, it would drop to 20. For all that, Gibson asserted, "it's not a press that's been extinguished," although he admitted with a measure of understatement that "it's sometimes a bit nerve-racking." . . . Another press case that has drawn considerable attention is that of **Jacobo Timmerman**, the Argentine publisher whose newspaper was confiscated and citizenship taken away. Timmerman was imprisoned for a year and he has been under house arrest in his Buenos Aires apartment since April, 1978, even though formal charges have never been brought against him. Many people suspect he is being held because of his newspaper's articles about the government and possibly also because he is Jewish. On Sunday in New York, Timmerman will receive the Hubert H. Humphrey Freedom Prize from the Anti-Defamation league of B'nai B'rith. He will not be on hand, of course. O[illegible] of his three sons, **Hector Timm[illegible]** man, who lives in Israel, will p[illegible] up the award. "His spirits [illegible] good," Hector Timmerman s[illegible] "He's alive. But it's not a very go[illegible] situation."

* * *

The late **Robert Kennedy** [illegible] made his reputation as a hard-h[illegible] ting prosecutor and now his s[illegible] **Robert Kennedy Jr.**, is taking [illegible] the family mantle in the crimi[illegible] law business. The 24-year-old V[illegible] ginia University law student star[illegible] as one of 45 interns working in [illegible] Manhattan district attorney's offi[illegible] doing research and monitoring [illegible] als. Like everyone else, the son [illegible] the slain New York senator is g[illegible] ting $30 a week for lunch a[illegible] transportation, and he's getting [illegible] special treatment from District A[illegible] torney **Robert Morgenthau**. "[illegible] have a lot of good law stude[illegible] working here and he is just one [illegible] them," Morgenthau said.

* * *

Jihan Sadat, wife of the Egyp[illegible] President **Anwar Sadat**, is ea[illegible] singing star **Frank Sinatra** off [illegible] Arab blacklist by inviting him [illegible] sing at an elaborate concert in [illegible] shadow of the pyramids, Egyp[illegible] tourism sources reported. Sin[illegible] accepted the invitation, the sou[illegible] said. They said Mrs. Sadat had [illegible] ranged a Sept. 27 Sinatra conce[illegible] one of three fund-raising ev[illegible] geared to the international jet [illegible] with contributions going to E[illegible] tians wounded in the Mideast [illegible] and to disabled children. [illegible] American singer has been offic[illegible] on the Arab blacklist for hol[illegible] concerts in support of Israeli c[illegible] ties. Despite the boycott, his f[illegible] have been shown and his rec[illegible] sold in the Arab world.

* * *

"I'm thrilled and flabbergas[illegible] said actress-singer **Doris Day** [illegible] learning of a judge's decision [illegible] gave her pet foundation $500. [illegible] nicipal Judge **Roy Carstairs** ord[illegible] the donation as part of the pen[illegible] imposed on a doctor who admi[illegible] firing a high-powered rifle [illegible] small dog who had intruded o[illegible] property. Miss Day said by [illegible] phone from her Carmel home [illegible] the first she knew about the ur[illegible] al ruling was when the check [illegible] received Tuesday by the Doris [illegible] Pet Foundation. The group f[illegible] homes for unwanted and disca[illegible] dogs and cats and sponsors [illegible] search for better pet care.

— SAMUEL JUST

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